# THE ILLUSTRATED

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# FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1847.

SIXPENCE.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.



REAKING up a chain of historical associations is a process always reluctantly performed; men cling to the things of the past with singular fondness, no matter how inconvenient they become in the midst of changed times and circumstances. Time and the elements that hate all the works of men's hands, and

wage conwith them,

are the great pioneers that clear the path in the van of improvement. To Fire, the destroyer of all things, we owe the New Houses of Legislature, in which the future destinies of this Empire, for good and ill, will be decided through ages to come. The feeling that invested the former fabric with so great an interest, still causes many to regret its loss; some, indeed, even in gazing on the purple and gold which now surrounds the pillars of the State, will not be comforted, but mourn over the Old Palace that sheltered the Saxon Monarchy, which, with Edward the Confessor, died beneath its roof, and then opened its doors to the Norman. These are things that, once lost, cannot be recovered; and the spell of antiquity is one of those that "breaks never to unite again." The feeling is more general than might be imagined; the mass of mankind feel a positive reluctance to having their shields scoured; but time and accident compel renovation. To necessity, not reason, we owe the New Houses of Par-

It will be long before men are reconciled to them, still longer before they become invested with "associations." The new creation may be better perhaps, in many respects, than the old one; but its interest is of a different kind. We cannot people the modern Hall with the shades of the dwellers who once gave it life; we must accept its convenience and its splendour without the influence that once gave dust and dinginess and narrow ways a spell over the mind, as if a portion of the greatness of the past lingered there—as if the link between us and the antiquity we invest with so many merits and virtues was not wholly severed. But the hour comes, either for decay, or the elements to do their work, and fabrics that have stood piled together, or have grown in incongruous accumulation out of each other according to the caprice and necessity of centuries, disappear in a single night, and the visible records of the history of a nation fade from the eye of men as utterly as the "smoke of the burning." But as the true interest they bore was drawn not from the fashion of the brick and stone that formed them, but from the spirit, energy, and courage of the men who worked there in their day and generation, so we turn forthwith from the past, and with efforts as stout as our ancestors used in like emergencies, create what will be interesting to those who will be to us what we are to the the Barons who drew up the Great Charter, and unconsciously secured the liberty of a people by first carefully getting and keeping every privilege to themselves. We shall become antiquities, and our sayings and doings will hereafter be quoted by the praisers of the past, who will shake their heads over innovations some five or six centuries hence, as the "wisdom of our ancestors;" the idea gives us a new sense of our importance; we are men of the middle ages; we are building for posterity; those who raised Westminster Abbey and the Hall

of Rufus did no more; William of Wyckham was but an earlier | question, and to ask what time is bringing us, and what we are Barry; we can see ourselves in illuminated books, drawn after the manner of Mr. Pugin's portrait, by Herbert; we shall be studied hereafter, and research will be bestowed on our costume; paletots and Chesterfields will take the place of the doublets and hose, and coats of mail; things may become curious that never possessed grace, and future Strutts and Meyricks may be puzzled as to the possible make of an Aquascutum, and be driven to despair to reconstruct an Antigropelos or an Idrotobolic Hat; Greek will afford them no help, for as education progresses it will become not only a dead language, but a buried one.

Seriously, it is as well sometimes to consider the other side of the

ourselves leaving to the future. Regrets for what has vanished are proverbially useless; every age voluntarily separates itself in life and thought from its predecessors, and could not cling to old habits and modes of feeling, even if it would. And the sorrow with which we regard the passing away of old objects-castles on the Rhine, Elizabethan mansions, Houses of Parliament, and the like—is wholly an unselfish one. It humbles us to be made feel so forcibly the truth of the poet's question-

What is there that will last? All things are taken from us and become Portions and parcels of the dreadful past.

But as change and renovation are the destiny of the world, it is

better not to give the past more power over the present than it deserves, or is entitled to. Wherefore we have succeeded in persuading ourselves, and would endeavour to persuade the reader, that much of what is called the greatness of men and things in the past, is our own mistake, more than their merit. We see them through the mists of time, and glasses cunningly smoked by historians to give their own tinge to events and persons; and men are always ready to give credit to any amount, to any age but their own, to any individuals except their contemporaries.

We have no "great man" sighs a Disraeli, looking towards the East like a Sun-worshipper. What if we do not require great men, and that the mass progresses with a general sense of its own wants and evils, and the remedies for them, that enables them to do the work of their era without the exceptional minds that could impress themselves on the past! Things are sometimes great by comparison with the smallness of what surrounds them; our leading minds are not, perhaps, so much above the standard of the many as some that could be named from former times. But closer examination than is generally given to the actions of the great of the past, will raise strong doubts whether they were so directly commanded by intellectual power as a man who would be great must do at present.

A Wolsey had no hostile majorities to call him to account, and feel the moment his master's avarice was excited, and then he was squeezed dry and thrown away like a sponge. There was no self supporting greatness there. Richelieu ruled by craft and cruelty, the lowest of all human means of influence; the guillotine of the Revolution was little more than a repetition of the basis of his policy which was to kill all he suspected, or who stood in his way; yet Richelieu is reckoned a great man by those who cannot find words to express their horror of the Reign of Terror. One by one the names of history could be stripped of their greatness if they were coldly and exactly judg

It is possible to believe then, after all, that the roof of the new Houses of Parliament will close over men as able as any that have sat under the shadow of the old one. We do not know that even the Peers may not compete with their fathers, though in former times they made more noise than now the Commons, rising like a tide, have overflowed, and driven them from the exclusive possession of a great deal they once held as their own. There are four or five great lawyers among them, three of whom have filled the office of Chancellor. Open Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors," and compare either of them with the awfully great men the ancient Lord Chancellors are supposed to have been. Why the talent and learning and toil required to fill the office now would have set up ten Chancellors of the middle ages: in honesty and rectitude the superiority is decidedly with the moderns. We can balance a Marlborough with a Wellington, who has



THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS,-MR. DYCE'S FRESCO OF "THE BAPTISM OF ST. ETHELBERT," OVER THE THRONE. (SEE PAGE 245.)

commanded at Paris like Henry the Fifth-another notability of

We are thorough disbelievers in all the croaking about the dege neracy of the age, a practice happily growing out of favour. We can do all our ancestors did, and a great deal more; we can build Houses of Parliament, plus Thames Tunnels and Great Western Railways; and but that we have too decided an utilitarian turn for boldness in art where no profit can be made of it, we would answer for it our architects and engineers would produce edifices to which Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's would be but trifling matters. But our energy goes another way, and we are more likely to run a tunnel under the Atlantic than to surpass them. The age of great Cathedrals is gone, Victor Hugo says. We doubt if the age of great Palaces is not gone also. If the people would spend forty millions, they might rival Versailles, and lodge the Three Estates of the Realm under one roof. We have hardly spent two millions on our last great public work, and we are beginning to be frightened. A Railway Company would raise five times the sum in a month or two, and think it nothing extraordinary; and that is the greatness of the age; it is of a different character than of yore, but it is greatness still.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

PARIS, Wednesday

(From our own Correspondent.)

To the Chamber of Deputies, an attempt has recently been made to repress the Roman feuilleton, so destructive by its immorality, by making a law that those journals alone should be taxed by Government which had Romance feuilletons. This bill was thrown out, it being opined that the proper censors are the readers, and that when they had not sufficient regard for their wives; daughters, and young relatives, to prevent the circulation of such immoral works, all other means of repression were vain. A voice was heard during the discussion, exclaiming, "The real cure will be found in ennui!" That clever writer, Bibliophile Jacob, professes that the new historial work of Lamartine, "The History of the Girondins," in which a truthful subject is treated with so much dignity, and still in so fascinating a style, should be entitled the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Feuilleton," as it cannot but create a distaste for the prurient trash of the latter's style. In the meantime, the real feuilleton of the Press of France—its chief instruction and glory—is showing itself in the noblest colours. Barring the theatrical feuilletons, the only that appear and regard present society figure in La Presse. There appear charming causeries and delicate satires, signed Viscount Delaunay, but written by the wife of the proprietor—Mdme. E. Girardin. She is one of the best poets, and one of the wittiest women of France. She has always a repartee ready. For instance, at the Count de C—-'s, the other night, a lady was enquiring, in all the display of things at the Longchamps Promenade (on that stormy day, Friday in Easter week), what she considered had been best and most appropriately worn? "Umbrellas!" drily answered had been best and most appropriately worn? "Umbrellas!" at the Longchamps Promenade (on that stormy day, Friday in Easter week), what she considered had been best and most appropriately worn? "Umbrellas!" and as to admonition it joins ridicule—the chiefest weapon of our country, her triumph has been

custom; they do the same on going away, because they are delighted to lose sight of one another."

Whilst such are the lessons given by pen, and in joke, there are some here imparted by Providence, which are of the most serious nature. The misery reigning in Paris, and in the country, among the poorer classes, is truly crushing. The Bureaux of Charité are besieged by immense crowds of respectable persons, soliciting bread at the reduction of a few centimes, whilst in the provinces the peasants go armed and extort bread by force, by day and by night. Again, last week, the money drawn out of the saving banks exceeded by 400,000 francs the sum deposited in them. The middle classes participate in this suffering—the proof of which is, that there were, for the last week, forty-nine bankruptcles recorded. Still, strange to relate, the current of things in the sphere above appears nowise to change. Marriages are announced on all sides in the fashionable world; the most interesting to its votaries is that betwixt the Prince Salviati, third son of Prince Borghese, and Mille. de Fitzjames, daughter of the Duke and orator of that name, and one of the last descendants of the house of Stuart.

FRANCE.

It will be seen by our Spanish news that considerable sensation had been created at Madrid by the departure of M. Concha, who was reported to be charged with the mission of endeavouring to induce Maria Christina not to return to Madrid for the present. M. Concha has arrived in Paris, a fact which, of course, is looked upon as one of significant importance.

A private letter from Paris, dated Tuesday, says upon this subject:—"M. Concha arrived here yesterday. He immediately announced his arrival to Queen Christina (through the Chargé d'Affaires of Spain), and his desire to be received by her Majesty. 'In what character does he come?' she asked; 'if in a public one, I will receive im to-morrow in your presence; if as a private individual, I shall be at home for him at ten o'clock to-night.' He presented himself on Monday night, indicating that his mission was a private one, and, in fact, such it

I shall be at home for him at ten octook to-might. The Procession of Monday night, indicating that his mission was a private one, and, in fact, such it was. He came to advise that she should relinquish her reported intention to return to Spain."

An accident happened on Monday, on the Rouen Railway, a few yards from the bridge of Grammont. An express engine ran into a luggage-train containing passengers, which had stopped near the bridge for the purpose of gathering the passengers' tickets. There is a curve just at this portion of the road, and the express engine, not seeing the train, ran with fearful speed into it. The shock was terrible. One of the third-class carriages was smashed, and the persons in it thrown out and wounded, more or less seriously. Many were only bruised; but the number of wounded was six, having legs and ribs broken, besides other injuries. As for the train itself, the carriages had all been forced into a heap by the concussion. Curious to say, the engineer and stoker of the express engine received no hurt. Juries. As the the concussion. Curious to say, the engineer and should be the concussion. Curious to say, the engineer and should be received no hurt.

The illness of Lord Cowley has again taken an unfavourable turn. Great apprehensions are entertained as to his recovery.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, the Minister of Pablic Instruction introduced his long-promised bill, relative to the system of secondary

Instruction introduced his long-promised bill, relative to the system of secondary instruction.

Counters de Bresson has arrived in Paris, from Madrid. She is accompanied by part of her household, and by her infant son, who was created Duke de Santa Isabel by the Queen of Spain.

On Monday the letters patent whereby the Duke de Rianzares (M. Munoz) has become a naturalised Frenchman, under the title of the Duke de Montmoro, were enrolled in the Cour Royale. M. Moreau de la Rochette was also admitted to take the oaths prescribed by the Charter on his being created a Baron.

The Chamber of Deputies voted on Monday, by a majority of 215 to 27, the project of law authorising the Government to return by gradual instalments to the railway companies the guarantee funds deposited in its hands in proportion to the progress made in the works.

Count de Montguyon, Peer of France, died last week, after a long and painful filness. He was formerly Chamberlain of the Emperor Napo eon, and in 1830 was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in which capacity he took part in all these the structure of the Revolution of July.

General Doumerc died at Paris a short time ago, at the advanced age of eighty. He served in all the campaigns of the Republic and the Empire, and particularly

distinguished himself as Colonel of the 9th Guirassiers at the banks of General of Brigade.

A grand dinner was given at the Tuileries last Saturday. Among the company were the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Lord and Lady Granville, Earl and Countess Wilton, Lord and Lady Holland, Mr. and Mrs Standish, Count Kielmansegge, Hanoverian Minister to the Court of St. James, Colonel Romilly, Miss Barrington, Dr. Hawtrey, General Fox, Lady Mary Fox, Count Louis de Noaïlles, &c.

Late on Sunday night the French Government received despatches from Aigeria, bringing the intelligence that Abd el-Kader had again made his appearance within four days' march south of Masbara, and had already been joined by several tribes. Immediately on the arrival of this news. M. Hamon, sous-chef of the cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was ordered to start for Tangiers on a special mission. He went by Madrid, to which city he took despatches.

We are sorry to find that there has been a reaction in the corn markets in France, and that the price of grain has again risen. "In all the markets of the Paris radius of supply," says La Reforme, "another strong rise has just declared itself in grain. It varies generally from 2f. to 4f. per hectolitre. In not one of the markets has there been a sufficient supply for the local consumption. On other points beyond the radius there has also been a decided rise. Just as the decline in the Paris radius has reached for a month past on the most extreme points, it is to be feared that this fresh rise will also act on the departments where, in general, the supplies of wheat brought to the markets have continued feeble. On the other hand, it is unfortunately certain that our ports, far from being over-supplied with grain, have seen the arrivals materially diminish."

The Journal des Débats publishes an interesting analysis of the new Custom The Journal des Débats publishes an interesting analysis of the

far from being over-supplied with grain, have seen the arrivals materially diminish."

The Journal des Débats publishes an interesting analysis of the new Customs Bill, presented to the Chamber of Deputies by the Government. It says:—"The bill on the Customs, presented on the 31st ult., to the Chamber of Deputies, by the Minister of Commerce, is a modest proposition in itself, which, however, possesses an essential character. It is a step in the path of Free-Trade. The modifications that it makes in the system of the Customs are of no great importance, but they are in the sense of liberty. Prohibition is suppressed with respect to a small number of articles, none of which are remarkable. They are as follow:—"Ground chicory, worked rock-crystal, curcuma in powder, brandies not specially specified in the tariffs, hair-twine, other than that of goats, cows, and dogs, nankeen by foreign vessels (the entry was permitted by French ships), different secondary chemical articles, hardware goods other than those described as mercery. tissues of bourre de soie, Cachemire fashion, tissues of Cachemire fabricated by the spindle in countries out of Europe, tissues of horsehair not mentioned in the tariff, tissues of the bark trees, of nettles, &c.; flax tulle, tissues of silk of India, and of countries out of Europe, not imported directly (the direct importation was permitted). Each of these prohibitions is replaced by a high duty. The duties are reduced on a second series of articles, none of which has scarcely greater importance; lastly, and what is more serious, what is the really practical part of the bill, 298 articles have been struck out of the tariff. With the exception of about 20, they are objects of little interest."

SPAIN.

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SPAIN.

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Allow, a Gentleman of the Majest'y Chambale, Commandant of the Halberdiers; Colonel Guisos, a Lieutehant of the same Corps; and the Count de Cumbres Altos, a Gentleman of her Majest'y Chambaler. Various statements are given in the Madrid papers of the causes of this domestic commotion. Summ sentils the Queen's anxiety to rid herself from peak may be a survey of them. That M. Pacheco and his colleagues had been previously consisted as to the Gismissal of the slove-named Palace dignitaries, seems quite positive. The Marchioness of Santa Cruz, and the Count of Cumbres Altos behaved so insellently to the Queen, that the Ministers were forthwith summonds of head of the connection of the connection

gigantic measure for the regeneration of pulse.

all the church and corporation property in the kingdom, and applying the proceeds to the payment of the interest due on the debt in the first instance, and to the extinction of the debt itself afterwards. The clergy are to be indemnified by a revenue amounting to three per cent. on the capital realised by the sale of the church property.

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PORTUGAL.

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PORTUGAL.

Accounts have reached us from Lisbon to the 5th, and from Oporto to the 8th inst. The nows received is of no decisive character, but still it is not destitute of importance. No change of any consequence had taken place in the position of the belligerent parties. There had been indeed some movement of troops. An expedition sent to the Algarves had landed, it was said, at Lagos, and was about to march to Evora, to join the Conde Mello; and in Oporto itself some misunderstanding had arisen between bodies of the insurgents, but it was only slight, and was soon arranged. The great feature, however, of the news is, that the Queen's cause seemed to lose ground, and that its weakness was too palpable to be concealed. There was some rumour of concessions to the people of Oporto, to the exclusion of that portion of them that belongs to the Miguelite party, but there was little likelihood that the terms of the Royalists would be accepted if offered, and the cause of the insurgents only seemed the more improving. The blockade of the Douro was repeatedly broken; the Black Cat, with arms and ammunition for the Junta, had entered in defiance of the Royalist squadron, and another vessel with arms despatched to the popular General, Sa da Bandeira, had left in a similar manner.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

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IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The Hibernia has arrived at Liverpool from B iston and Halifax, bringing the usual mails of the 1st inst., and important accounts of a severe engagement between the American force, under General Taylor, and that of Mexico, under Santa Anna.

The scene of the action was at Buena Vista, a hacienda about six miles west of Saltillo. The fighting commenced on the 22nd of February, and ended on the 23rd. Santa Anna retired to Aqua Nueva, a distance of ten miles.

The accounts come simultaneously from American and Mexican sources. The American statement is from Dr. Turner, of the United States army, who came

from Monterey to Matamoros, and there published the intelligence, which came thence to New Orleans in a sailing vessel. Dr. Turner states in substance that the Mexicans lost from 4000 to 5000 men on the field, Santa Anna's adjutant general, and many officers and men, being taken prisoners. The American loss was said to be 700 killed and wounded. Among the killed are Colonels Yell, of Arkansas; H. Clay, jun., of Kentucky; and 65 other officers. The estimate of the number of the opposing forces, about 20,000 Mexicans to 5000 Americans, is not stated differently by this account. Subsequent to the action Santa Anna retreated to Agua Nueva to refresh his troops, and Taylor remained master of the battle field. The Mexican account is from the pen of Santa Anna himself, and is

but the trophies of war will give you an idea on which side has been the advantage.

"We have struggled with hunger and thirst during forty hours, and if we can provide ourselves with provisions we will go again to charge the enemy. The soldiers under my command have done their duty and covered the honour of the Mexican nation with glory. The enemy has seen that neither his advantageous position, nor the broken nature of the ground, nor the rigour of the season (for it has been raining during the action), could prevent the terrible charge with the bayonet, which left him terrified.

"Santa Anna."

The Matamoros Flag, of March 23, has the following version:—General Taylor, while at Agua Nueva, twenty-two miles from Saltillo, with 5000 men, was attacked on the 22nd ult., by a Mexican force of 15,000. Finding that he could not maintain his position, he made good his retreat to Saltillo, covering his waggon train. Here a severe engagement took place in the streets, in which the Mexicans suffered a heavy loss. After destroying what of the public stores he could not transport, he continued his retrograde movement on Monterey until he reached the Rinconada Pass, where he was again attacked, but successfully defended himself. Here all the rumours, reports, and letters leave him. Once in Monterey, and he would be safe; but his ability to accomplish this much was altogether problematical, as the Mexicans were swarming in every direction.

# IRELAND.

much was altogether problematical, as the Mexicans were swarming in every direction.

IRELAND.

THE WHEAT AND POTATO Chorn.—The Irish papers give very favourable reports both respecting the wheat and potato crops. The Carlow Sentiand says there is every reasonable ground for anticipating a good harvest. More than the ordinary breachts of wheat is sown, and, even at the continual papers of the carlow sentiand and the ordinary breachts of wheat is sown, and, even at the continual papers of the carlow sentiand and the continual papers of the carlow sentiand and the continual papers of the carlow sentiand and the continual papers of the carlow sentiant in potatose pretty generally, and seem to have little, if any apprehension of failure. The Carl Reporter says it has learned from various source that no symptoms of deases in shoots or est of potatose are as yet decovered. The incidentions give promise, so far, of broat more vigorously. The Rery Examiner has a paragraph to nearly a similar import, and private letters express surprise at the quantities of seed potatoes now forthcoming.

HELIEW WARES IN TRAINS—A return light of the relief works in Ireland, thirting the works of the part of the carlow of the c



### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The House of Commons resumed its sittings to-day. It was chiefly occupied

With the affairs of the army.

NEW MEMBER.—Lord Charles James Fox Russell took the oaths and his seat

for Bedfordshire.

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.—On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, Sir Howard Douglas called attention to the cases of medical officers, surgeons, and paymasters of regiments, who have not been included in the warrant issued in July, 1846, for an improved retirement to a limited number of medical officers, and all officers of regimental staff, to extend to them in limited numbers the benefits conferred by warrants dated 1840, to limited numbers of officers of all other branches and arms of the service.—Mr. Fox Maule objected to disturb the arrangement so recently made by his predecessor in office, upon the cases brought forward by the honourable and gallant officer.—The motion was not carried any further.

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Improvement of the CONDITION OF SOLDIERS.

Sir De Lacy Evans moved an address to the Crown, for an inquiry into various subjects connected with the Army, particularly as regarded soldiers are all the control of the contr

me and passed. The House adjourned soon after seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday. The House met to-day at twelve o'clock, and sat till six.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.
On Mr. WATSON'S motion to go into Committee on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill,

On Mr. WATSON's motion to go into Committee on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill,

Sir R. Inclis moved, as an amendment, that the House should go into Committee that day six months. The hon. Baronet deprecated in the strongest terms any further concessions to the Roman Catholic Church, and all direct encouragement such as that proposed by this bill to the Jesuits. He considered this measure to be one designed to act most prejudicially to the Established Church, and which would imperil the right of the present Royal Family to the throne of these realms. Considering the small majority by which the second reading had been carried, he did not think he could be charged with any factious opposition by dividing the House on the question to go into Committee.

Mr. LAW seconded the amendment.

The Earl of Arunder, in supporting the motion of Mr. Watson, said that a struggle was going on between Catholicism and Protestantism, and he had no doubt of the result. He had no doubt but that ultimately Protestantism would become extinct, and that Catholicism would be in the ascendant long after the Church of England had passed away and had been forgotten.

Mr. Plumpters said the noble Lord had spoken out very plainly, and he honoured him for his honesty. The Protestants of the kingdom would now understand the contest, and be prepared to meet it. As to the result he had no doubt, for Protestantism was founded on a rock which could not be successfully assailed.

Lord H. Vane thought that Mr. Plumptre had given a more extensive construction to the words of the noble Lord than they would fairly bear. His noble friend (Lord Arundel) simply meant that the Church of Rome would trium hover that of England, not by means of persecution, but by the force of reason and argument only.

Several other hon. members spoke for and against the bill.

Mr. Watson replied to the objections urged against the bill, and the House divided—

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.

New Member.—Mr. Pinney took the oaths and his seat for the Eastern Division of Somerset, in the room of the late Colonel Gore Langton.

The Government Education Measure.—A great many petitions were presented on the subject of the Government plan of education.—Sir J. Graham inquired if it was intended not to afford any aid for the purposes of education where the authorised version of the Bible was not used?—Lord J. Russell entered into a short statement of what was intended to be done by the Committee of Education in accordance to the minute which they had issued in 1846; a minute was then agreed to in relation to the National Societies' Schools, and the British and Foreign Societies' Schools, and on other subjects relating to education, which minute his noble friend the Marquis of Lansdowne was prepared to carry out. In coming to and issuing other minutes and regulations if they thought it advisable so to do.—Mr. T. S. Duncome said the question created much interest in the public mind. He therefore wished to ask the noble Lord if he intended to proceed with the education scheme on Monday next.—Lord J. Russell said, it certainly was his intention to proceed with the resolutions relating to education on Monday next.

WRECK OF THE "THETIS."

Reservable to the recovery of treasure and public stores sunk in her Majesty's late frigate Thetis, off Cape Rio in 1830. He did not want the Treasury to pay away money as a gift, but to render up that which had been unjustly obtained from a body of men who exerted themselves most laudably in saving a vast amount of treasure from the wreck of her Majesty's frigate Thetis. She was sunk in water from six to thirteen fathoms deep; and, had it not been for the exertions, bravery, and mechanical skill of Captain Dickenson, £157,000 would have been lost. It was his intention so long ago as 1844 to have brught this to gallant riend the Member for Ripon, who was of opinion that discussion might prejudice the cause, as he believed that the Board of Admiralty would do justice to these brave men.

Captain Penelli thought this to be of all the cases he had ever heard the most extraordinary. One of her Majesty's ships, when on a cruise, was wrecked on a stream of the Caledonian Railway Station, at the Edinburgh Terminus, was laid with Masonic honours yesterday week, by the Grand Lodge of Scotland—his Grace the Duke of Atholl, grand master mason, assisted by the traines of Edinburgh, and the directors of the Caledonian Railway. When the stone had been lowered into its place, and the usual masonic ceremoises had been gone through, the Duke of Atholl addressed the assemblage. When the stone had been gone through, the Duke of Atholl addressed the assemblage. His Grace congratulated the directors of the Caledonian Railway. When the stone had been lowered into its place, and the usual masonic ceremoises had been gone through, the Duke of Atholl addressed the assemblage. When the stone had been gone through, the Duke of Atholl addressed the assemblage. When the stone had been on the merits of the Caledonian Railway. When the stone had been of the Caledonian Railway is brother masons, and the intectors of the Caledonian Railway had been to the care of the Caledonian Railway had been the care of the Caledonian Railway had been gone

dangerous coast, and the stores and specie on board were at risk. The Admiral on the station gave orders that every exertion should be made to save the specie and stores, and Capt. Dickenson was the officer who had the duty in charge, and who had exerted himself in a manner the most exemplary. After several months' sufferings and privations of the extremest kind endured by the crew at work in the wreck, a very considerable sum of money was saved from the ship. The Board of Admiralty handed over one-third of the whole to Captain Dickenson and his officers, who felt in some degree satisfied with the decision. But now came a most extraordinary charge: the Board sent in a bill, which the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts had been exposed, but he would say this bill of the Board of Admiralty, of 1831 and 1832—he did not know who they were—was of a worse character. It was not only abominable extortion, but gross robbery. (Hear, hear.) Thirteen thousand pounds were charged for the wear and tear of these vessels, and they also charged for the time the ships were employed on other service for the victualling of the men.

After some discussion the motion was rejected on a division, by 52 to 32.

The Arm's Service Bill.—The remainder of the evening was eccupied with the consideration of this Bill, the third reading of which was carried on a division. ous coast, and the stores and specie on board were at risk.

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Commencement of Easter Term.—Easter Term commenced on Thursday morning, but it was not attended with the ancient ceremony of the Judges Queen's Counsel, and other dignitaries of the law, breakfasting with the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards proceeding to Westminster Hall in state. The locustom of the Sergeants and Queen's Counsel appearing in full bottomed wig and Court dresses on the first day of every term has also been dispensed with and on this occasion the Judges and barristers of all the courts appeared in thei usual forensic wigs and gowns. Nothing of importance occurred in any of the courts.

custom of the Sergeanits and Queen's Counsel appearing in fall bottomed wigs and Court dresses on the first day of every term has also been dispensed with, and on this occasion the Judges and barristers of all the courts appeared in their usual forensic wigs and gowns. Nothing of importance occurred in any of the courts.

The Great Western and the North-Western Railway Companys. The case was first brought only given the North-Western Railway Company, or rather between their respective partisans in the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway Company. The case was first brought before the Court on the 1st and 2nd instant. It was introduced upon the demurrer of the Birmingham and Oxford Railway Company to a bill by five of the shareholders against the Company and its Directors, complaining that the Directors had refused to allow four of their body to retire in the month of February last, in the order of rotation in which that number should have then retired, under the provisions of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act; and that the present Directors were therefore an illegally constituted body, and that they were prosecuting a bill now before Parliament for the sale of the Company to the Great Western Company, whereas the great body of the shareholders were opposed to that measure, and supported an union with the North-Western Company, which the Directors resisted. To this bill the Company and the Directors severally demurred. The argument upon the demurrer of the Company turned upon two points; first, the constitution of the suit by a few shareholders in their individual capacity; and secondly and principally, the construction of the two acts of Parliament, the special act for this Company and the Directors severally demurred. The special act for this Company and the General Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, the two acts being irreconcleable in their language upon the subject of the retirement and rotation of Directors.—The Vice-Chancellor, on Tuesday, recapitulated all the points of the argument, and gave h

# COUNTRY NEWS.

EAST SOMERSET ELECTION.—Mr. Firney was on Saturday last elected, at Wells, for East Somersetshire, in the room of the late Colonel Gore Langton. There was no opposition. Captain Scobell nominated Mr. Pinney, and the Hon. Major Boyle seconded the proposition. Mr. Pinney, in his speech of thanks, expressed himself hostile to the principle of Protection.

Refresentation of East Sussex.—Viscount Cantilupe has issued an address to the electors of the Eastern Division of Sussex, offering himself as a candidate at the ensuing election. He holds himself unpledged; is an advocate for religious toleration; and is prepared to support the repeal of the Malt-tax.

Andover Electron.—Mr. Cubit has issued an address to the electors of Andover, announcing his intention of appearing as a candidate for the representation of the borough upon a Dissolution.

State of Liverdol.—The person employed by the parish authorities of Liverdol to provide coffins for the poor creatures who are dying daily from starvation or fever, states that he supplies more than 200 of these fragile tenements every week. He further stated that he received an order for 36 dozen on Thursday (last week).

From the lst of February to the 6th of April, there arrived in Liverdol, from Ireland, 88,812 persons. There are now on the parish books 11,000 Irish getting relief. The number of emigrants since January is 29,000.

Sheffield, a tera very long debate, resolved on Wednesday, by a majority of 28 to 10, to petition the House of Commons in favour of the Government Plan of Education. The Mayor spoke in favour of the petition, but, according to the usual custem, did not vote, or the majority would have been 29, or about 3 to 1.

FATAL Accident to A Magistrate for the county of Wilts, and a justice of peace for Devizes, who met with his death under the following distresing circumstances. From the evidence it appeared that on Friday morning the unfortunate gentleman went into the park to see the labourers who were at work. He was last seen by a workman proceeding in

turned a verdict of "Found dead." The event has created the deepest sensation in the neighbourhood.

Strange Suicide of Two Lovers, at Leeds.—The Leeds Mercury gives an account of the suicide of a young man and woman in humble life, which was committed after the approved French model. The two suicides were named Joseph Bolland and Maria Wilson, the former 19, and the latter 17 years of age. On Wednesday morning (last week), they left their home, and made a round of visits to their friends. They breakfasted with one relative of the deceased female, took tea with another, and spent a cheerful evening with a party of young companions. These they represented as farewell visits to each, alleging to their relatives that they were going on tramp to Harrogate, and to their companions that panions. These they represented as farewell visits to each, aneging to their relatives that they were going on tramp to Harrogate, and to their companions that they were going to France, where employment had been offered them. With the latter they seem to have had an evening of unbroken enjoyment—eating, drinking, and singing, with all the indications of a merry-making. In the morning they intimated to their relatives a probable farewell for ever; in the evening, they left their companions with embraces of affection and pledges of iriendship, and within half-an-hour rushed together to a watery grave, and were found on the morrow clasped in each other's arms, in the river Aire, and bound together by handkerchiefs that had previously been the reciprocal tokens of affection. At the inquest, the Jury returned a verdict to the effect—"That the two deceased persons destroyed themselves, and were at the time in a sane state of mind."

# SCOTLAND.

THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY STATION.

EPITOME OF NEWS .- FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It appears from the report read at the meeting of the share-noders of the Paris and Strasburg Railway a few days ago, that the sections of Paris to Epernay, 87 miles; Nancy to Metz, 38 miles; and Sarreburg to Strasburg, 44 miles; will be opened during the summer of 1848

44 miles; will be opened during the summer of 1848

According to private accounts from New Orleans there had been a skirmish in New Mexico, on the 25th of December, between a United States force of 600 men, under Colonel Doniphan, and one of 1100 Mexicans, ending in the defeat of the latter. The Mexican troops were from Chichuahua.

The New York papers mention that the winter at Santa Fé was the coldest ever known in that region. Nine United States soldiers had been frozen to death in that town; and it was feered that a body of 120 teamsters, who had left Santa Fé in November for the United States, had perished from the inclemency of the weather. Typhus fever had also swept off the men daily.

The German newspapers state that Professor Schenking the inc

relemency of the weather. Typhus fever had also swept off the men daily. The German newspapers state that Professor Schonbein, the inentor of the cotton-powder, has discovered a new composition which produces he same effects as the inhalation of ether, without, causing any danger. The ature of the new invention is not described.

We hear from Constantinople that on the 22nd ult. the newly-onstructed Government silk manufactories at Brussa, were consumed by fire. It is supposed the damage exceeds £300,000.

It is the intention of the Directors of the Great Western Railway to set apart one division of a first-class carriage in every train for the ex-

It is the intention of the Directors of the Great Western Railway to set apart one division of a first-class carriage in every train for the exclusive accommodation of ladies who travel without a male companion.

The two young men, Lawrence and Schultz, who were last week examined at Marlborough-street on a charge of picking the pocket of Miss Hammond in an omnibus, have since been convicted at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to seven years transportation.

A grand exhibition of works of the Fine Arts is to be opened at Amsterdam on the 3rd of May. Foreign artists will be allowed to exhibit.

The municipal authorities of Berlin having announced to the King of Prussia their desire to give a grand banquet to the members of the Diet, his Majesty replied that with the misery that exists, it would be better to employ the money in more useful objects. It is consequently believed that no fete will be given.

be given.

Mr. Brooke, so well known as the enterprising traveller and successful settler in the Indian Archipelage, has been appointed Commissioner and Consul-General from England to the Sultan and Independent Chiefs of Borneo.

Mr. Brooks will reside at Sawarrak.

There was a riot at Rome on Palm Sunday, on account of the dearness of provisions. A mob of 500 persons attempted to pillage the bakers' shops. There was a great outcry against Cardinal Gizzi, who had not prevented the expectation of example.

The foundation of a grand new theatre near the Körnthmer-flor, at Vienna, has been laid. The theatre is to bear the name of the National Theatre, and is to be fitted up on a scale of great magnificence. It is to be finished

in two years.

The Plymouth Journal notices that in several towns potatoes have become plentful, and the greater portion of fair quality. Prices at Salisbury were on Tuesday week full 4s. per sack lower than the previous week.

The late Member for Canterbury, James Bradshaw, Esq., who died on the 4th ultimo, had executed his will on the 27th of January previous, appointing his wife (formerly Miss Tree) sole executrix, and leaving her all his property of every description. The personalty was estimated at £30,000.

A new and simple mode of producing insensibility to pain, by the use of other, was tried with success last week by a dentist at Macon (France). A young and very nervous woman, having two of her molar teeth taken out, he induced her to hold her face over a sugar basin, into which he had put about an ounce and three quarters of ether, and in less than three minutes the desired effect was produced by the vapour entering her mouth, and the operations performed without her feeling the least pain.

The Chylon fund according to the lists multiplied at Manchester.

forme, without her feeling the least pain.

The Cobden fund, according to the lists published at Manchester, now amounts to nearly £70,000.

At Liverpool alone, within the month just closed, and chiefly towards its close, besides 186,184 bushels of peas and beans, upwards of 127,000,000los, of bread stuffs were imported from foreign countries.

The Members of the Committee of the Orleans and Vierzon

All Members of the Committee of the Orleans and Vierzon Railway last week visited the works from Orleans to Bourges, which were found to be in so forward a state as to leave no doubt that this portion of the road may be epened on the 1st of July.

Last Saturday the cargo (guano) of the Oregon, from Patagonia, the first vessel which entered the Birkenhead Dock, was offered at public auctient. There was a spirited competition for the first lot, which was soid at £6 15s. per ton, including bags. About 60 tons were sold altogether, down to £5 12s. 6d.

A letter from Constantinople mentions that the Sultan upon hearing of the sufferings of the Irish, caused to be handed to the Hon. Mr. Wellesley £1000, to be disposed of by him in the best way towards their alleviation.

Letters from Alexandria of the 29th ult., announce that on the 22nd upwards of 40 vessels laden with corn sailed from that port, mostly bound for England.

for England.

A very lamentable description of the island of Madeira is given under date of the 20th ult. There was a very great scarcity of food, which was exorbitantly dear, and there had been many deaths from starvation. There had been riots, the rallying cry of the rioters reing "Bread and Don Miguel." It was feared that there would be a complete famine before bread could be obtained

The correspondence from St. Petersburg of the 28th ult. refers to the perfect glut of wheat in the markets of the Russian capital. There was on hand a superfluity of supply sufficient to load 900 or 1000 vessels. In the markets of Russia foreign orders to the extent of 3,000,000 of hectolitres had been

ecuted.

A letter from Breslau, of the 3rd, says:—"In the month of arch, 1846, M. Ronge was condemned to a month's imprisonment, for having, eached at Madgeburgh without the permission of the authorities. The day fore yesterday M. Ronge rendered himself a prisoner. Upwards of 2000 perms accompanied him on his passage, crying 'Ronge for ever!' 'Religious perty for ever!' but this demonstration gave rise to no disturbance."

sons accompanied him on his passage, crying 'Ronge for ever!' 'Religious liberty for ever!' but this demonstration gave rise to no disturbance."

The Emperor of Russia has just given orders that the works of the railway from St. Petersburgh to Moscow shall be pushed forward with the greatest activity, and that the number of workmen at present employed shall be increased by 50,000 soldiers. It is stated that this great railway will be entirely comp eted in the course of the autumn of next year, and, perhaps, even sooner.

A letter from Naples, of the 29th ultimo, states that the poor of that city are suffering dreadfully from the high price of provisions, and that when the King appears in public he is surrounded by objects of misery imporing for relief, which he bestows with a liberal hand.

On the 17th ultimo, Suctozer, son and heir of the reigning Prince Alexander Karagiorgewitz, of Servia, died at Belgrade, in his 7th year. There is another son living.

On Tuesday, the metropolis was completely glutted with mackerel. So great was the supply that six and eight were sold for a shilling. Towards evening the prices were reduced, when twelve, and, in some instances, fourteen, were sold for the same amount. The principal portion arrived from Teignmouth by the South Devon and Great Western Railways, and the remainder were sent up from Brighton and Southampton.

Arrangements are being ma le by the Postmaster-General for causing all letters to be stamped with the dated stamp of every office through which they pass. Hitherto they have been posted and dated whence they have been delivered. The new arrangement will faciliate the detection of the particular office at which any delay or error in the transmission of correspondence takes place.

A shepherd in the county of Caithness lately lost two or three of

A shepherd in the county of Caithness lately lost two or three of

A Subpired in the country of Catchiness latery to be two or antice or in his master's sheep, and, being determined his employer should not be a loser in the matter, stole the same number from a neighbour, for which he has just been committed to the gaol of Wick.

By the Bellona, arrived in the Clyde, we have news from New York to the 17th ult. The only intelligence of interest relates to a report which had reached that city from Pernambuco of hostilities between the blacks and whites at Masenca. Little credit was given to the rumour.

During the weck ending on Sunday last, the number of persons assing and repassing between England and France, was—At Boulogne, 1373; at alais, 340; total, 1712.

The Prince of Leiningen is detained at Munich, owing to indis-

position. His Highness is about to proceed to London in order to accompany his august relative, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, to Germany in the

Swiss journals contain a manifesto by the seven Catholic

The Swiss journals contain a manifesto by the seven Cathone Cantons, remonstrating against the suppression of the convents under the decree of the Granc Council of Argan of 17th January, 1841. The schism between the majority and minority of the Confederation becomes daily more and more wide, and everything presages serious events.

A distressing event, connected with the loss of the Tweed, occurred at Southampton last week. A poor woman, the wife of one of the crew of that ill-fated vessel, the mother of six children, dropped down dead on being told abruptly by a neighbour that the Tweed was lost and that all hands had perished. What renders the circumstance the more affecting is, that the husband arrived safely at Southampton in the Avon packet, being one of the persons whose lives were so providentially saved.

Six W. Gossett has not yet sufficiently recovered from his late

Sir W. Gossett has not yet sufficiently recovered from his late indisposition to resume his official duties in the House of Commons. The hongentleman a few days since let flastings and proceeded to Learnington, where he is now residing, for the benefit of his health.

is now residing, for the beneat of his health.

The following arrivals of potatoes from foreign countries took place in one day at the commencement of the present week:—From Hamburg, 16 baskets; from St. Sebastian, 2879 quintals; from Harlingen, 159 bags; from Rotterdam, 35 tons weight; and from New Orleans, 30 barrels.

JE S-T Y'S E. H E A

WE this day present to our readers two Illustrations from the charming ballet of "Thea," first produced, two or three weeks since, at Her Majesty's Theatre, and performed on Saturday and Tuesday last. The one is the portrait of Marie Taglioni. It is a good resemblance, and will give some idea of the marvellous grace and elasticity which have already raised this young girl to so high a rank in her art, while she yet preserves that almost infantile ingenuousness of face and look, which imparts to her performance a triple ingenuousness of race and look, which imparts to her performance a triple charm. The other represents the final scene of the ballet, which is as novel in effect as it is beautiful. Marie Taglioni, Rosati, and Paul Taglioni, are encircled by flowers, while the attendants of the Floral Caddess are twining gay carlands. while the attendants of the Floral Goddess are twining gay garlands on either side. The most remarkable effect is that produced by the gradual advance of the whole group to he front of the stage, the illumination increasing till the whole is enveloped in a perfect blaze of light.

CONDON NEME



MDLLE, MARIE TAGLIONI.

Venetian noble never, in the moments of the greatest passion, forgets his stately pride and dignity of deportment. The exquisite feeling with which he sings is undisfigured by a taint of exaggeration; and in the last scene he winds up the enthusiasm of his audience to the highest pitch. Seldom do we hear a burst of admiration so spontaneous and universal as that which interrupted his song in this scene, in which his splendid voice—so clear, so full, so steady, and so entirely under his control—produced an effect not easily to be forgotten. The qualities which Coletti displays in this opera—the power of voice, the admirable taste—are available for every part, and he has already evinced them in "Nino" and "Lucia;" but here they display themselves with more than their wonted effect, the music, as well as the character of the part, being specially adapted to him. His very appearance was worthy of study; he wore his splendid and excellently chosen dress with a dignity that had nothing of stage-trick about it.

The part of the prima donna in this opera is, though an arduous, not exactly an advantageous, one; it was, however, selected for the dbbūt of a lady who has already appeared at concerts in England, and is well known on Continental stages in Germany and Italy—Madame Montenegro. It must have been no inconsiderable trial of nerve to this lady to make her first appearance before the fastidious audience of this great theatre a whole week before the time specified for her debbūt; and no one could wonder at the extreme tremor and emotion

under which she was clearly suffering throughout the opera; surmounting it, however, at intervals, as, for example, in the fine duet with the Doge, the quartet in the second act, &c., sufficiently to give evidence of great musical feeling and science, of considerable facility of execution, and of the possession of a voice which, though apparently somewhat unequal in point of tones, possesses notes of remarkable sweetness, and of a most touching quality. Her genius as an actress is unquestionable; she is full of energy, and, in person, is dignified, commanding, and graceful. Her costume was splendid, and most true to the Venetian type; as, indeed, were those of all the personages on the stage.

Mdlle. Grahn likewise appeared in a new ballet on Thursday, another composition of Paul Taglioni. The following is the ground-work of the plot:—

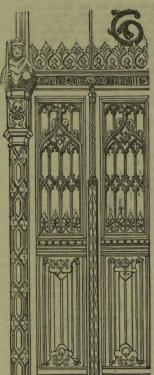
Orithea, an Amazon Princess, conquers in battle Alceis, a young and valiant warrior, whom she takes prisoner, and with whom she falls in love. The Queen of the Amazons indignantly opposes a union which will rob her of the bravest of her female warriors, until she discovers in Alceis a long lost son, and the ballet concludes amidst universal festivity.

The ballet was preceded by "I Puritani," with a cast including Castellan, Gardoni, Lablache, and Coletti.



TABLEAU FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "THEA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE

HOUSEOFLORDS. DRAWN AND ENGRAVED BY JOSEPH LIONEL WILLIAMS.



SPECIMEN OF PANELING.

HE Rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament, or "the Palace at Westmin" ster," is the most important architectural work which has been undertaken in this country since the re-edification of St. Paul's Cathedral. So colossal a pile of building has not been erected in London since that period; nor so mag-nificent a specimen of Gothic architecture in England since the construction of Henry the Seventh's Chapel. And, it may be added, that in arrangement, detail, warming, and ventilation com-bined, so perfect a structure was never before planned, as far as can be judged from the recorded art of past ages, or

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the experience of our own time. The progress of the noble work has, from time to time, been chronicled in our pages; though but thrice by illustration. In the first volume of our tration. Journal will be found an Engraving of the state of the building in December, 1836; in our third volume, (No. 174,) is the amended Plan of the Principal Floor; and, in the eighth volume, (No. 195,) is a series of Sketches of the exterior of the building, with its state about fifteen months since. We have now a more pleasing picture to present to our readersthe completion of a portion of the magnificent interior—the New House of Assembly for the Peers. This, it is true, is but a portion of the architect's labours, as a single glance at the Plan will prove it is, however, the most elaborate specimen-the artistical nucleus, as it were

of the superb and stupendous whole and, on its successful completion, the architect will, undoubtedly, receive the congratulations of the Government and the nation. His progress has been beset with difficulties surmountable only by genius of the highest order; the retro-spect would, however, be of less interest to our readers than the details of what is here accomplished; and this, after a few data, we shall proceed to describe.

The old Houses, Libraries, &c., were burnt down October 16th, 1834; strangely replying to the question of Sir John Soane six years previously, while contemplating the labyrinth of lath and plaster—"Where would the progress of a fire be arrested?" Temporary accommodation was then provided among the ruins for the sitting of the Houses; but many months elapsed before the plan for rebuilding was matured. This being decided on, 97 sets of designs, containing not fewer than 1400 drawings, were furnished in four months; and Mr. Barry was, at length, selected as the successful competing architect, in the spring of 1836. It was not, however, until January 1, 1839, that the excavation for the river wall was commenced; and the building of the wall in March following. The Speaker's House and Parliamentary Offices were begun in 1840; but it was not until the middle of 1841, that any important progress had been made in the superstructure. Reference to our No. 195 will afford the reader a glimpse of the state of the works in January, 1846.

We shall now describe specially the portions of the House of Lords which we have this week Illustrated: the details being from our Artist's notes made during his frequent visits to " the House."

# THE EXTERIOR.

THE EXTERIOR.

The exterior of the House of Lords presents no enriched architectural features; but its massive walls are well proportioned, and please the eye by their solid appearance. As seen from the House Court, the exterior shows a low and boldly embattled portion, resting on an arcade of flattened arches, with windows of square form, traceried, and having moulded weather-tables; a string-course, with pateree, runs along above the windows. This portion serves as the Corridor of the House, and projects many feet from the side of the main building. Above this, the six finely-proportioned and traceried windows of the House are seen, and between each a plain massive buttress. The windows have weathertables; and a string course, with pateræ, decorates the walls above the windows. Lofty battlements crown the whole.

THE INTERIOR.

(See the two large Engravings at pages 248 and 249.)

The Interior of the House of Lords is, without doubt, the finest specimen of Gothic civil architecture in Europe: its proportions, arrangement, and decoration, being perfect, and worthy of the great nation at whose cost it has been erected. Entering from the Peers' Lobby, the effect of the house is magnificent in the extreme; the length and loftiness of the apartment, its finely proportioned windows, with the glided and canopied niches between them; the Royal—truly Royal Throne, glowing with gold and colours; the richly-carved paneling which lines the walls, with its glided and emblazoned cove, and the balcony, of brass, of light and elegant design, rising from the canopy; the roof, most elaborateiy painted; its massy beams and sculptured ornaments, and pendants richly gilded; all unite in forming a scene of Royal magnificence as brilliant as it is unequalled.

The House of Lords is 90 feet in length 45 in breadth services.

rately painted; its massy beams and sculptured ornaments, and pendants richly gilded; all unite in forming a scene of Royal magnificence as brilliant as it is unequalled.

The House of Lords is 90 feet in length, 45 in breadth, and of the same height. In plan, the House is divided into three parts; the northern and southern are each considerably smaller than the centre, which constitutes the body or floor of the House, wherein are the Woolsack, Clerks' Tables, &c.; and on either side the seats for the Peers, in rows. The southern end is the part of the House in which the Throne is placed, and is also for the accommodation of distinguished foreigners, and others; whilst the northern has the Bar for its boundary, and is for the service of the House of Commons, when summoned to the Upper House, to attend her Majesty or the Royal Commissioners; and where, also, counsel stand during judicial investigations. The House is lighted by twelve lofty windows, six on each side; each divided by mullions and transoms into eight lights; the upper rows subdivided, and all filled with quartrefoil tracery. The splay of the jamb of the windows is ornamented by painting; the words "Vivat Regina" being many times repeated round them, having between each word a quatrefoil, alternately blue and red. The windows will all be filled with stained glass, representing the Kings and Queens—both Consort and Regnant—of England, standing under canopies of elaborate design. One window is already put in, and the effect is remarkably gorgeous. It shows figures of William the Conqueror, his Queen Matilda, William the Second, Henry the First, his Queen Matilda of Scotland, the Empress Matilda, and King Stephen and his Queen Maud. The style of colouring is that which was in fashion from the middle to the end of the fifteenth century.

At both ends of the apartment are three archways, corresponding in size and mouldings with the windows; and on the surface of the wall, within the arches, frescoes will be painted. The arch over the Throne is already fi

# THE CEILING.

The Ceiling is flat, and is divided—by tie-beams of great bulk, on each face of which is sculptured "Dien et Mon Droit," twice repeated—into eighteen large compartments; these are each again divided, by smaller beams, into four, having in their centres lozenge-formed compartments, deeply moulded. Different devices and symbols, carved with the utmost delicacy of touch, fill the lozenges, and all of them are gilded. Amongst the devices, and immediately over the Throne, is the Royal monogram, crowned, and interlaced by a cord, the convolutions of which are so arranged as to form loops at the corners; whilst similarly crowned and decorated, the monograms of the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert fill the lozenges over their respective seats. The cognizances of the White Hart, of Richard the Second; the Sun, of the House of York; the Crown, in a bush, of Henry the Seventh; the Falcon, the Dragon, and the Greyhound, are in some of the lozenges; whilst the Lion passant of England, the Lion rampant of Scotland, and the Harp of Ireland, fill others. Sceptres and orbs, emblems of regal power, with crowns; the scales indicative of justice; mitres and crosiers, symbols of religion; and blunted swords of mercy; add their hieroglyphic interest: while crowns and coronets, and the ostrich plume of the Prince of Wales, form enrichments more readily understood, and equally appropriate. These devices are encircled by borders, some of roses, others of oak leaves; but the greater part with foliated circles, having cords twining round them and the symbols in admirable intricacy; and all of them are most elaborate in workmanship; indeed, so minute in detail, that an opera-glass is required to detect all their beauties. In the vacant corners between the lozenges and the mouldings of the beams, the ceiling is painted of a deep blue, and surrounded by a red border on which are small yel-

low quatrefoils. Within the borders are circles, Royally crowned; and from them proceed sprays of roses, parallel to the sides of the lozenges. The circles contain various devices and shields: amongst the former are the rose of England, the pomegranate of Castile, the portcullis of Beaufort, the lily of France, and the lion of England; and in the latter are the fanciful armorial bearings of those counties which ages since composed the Saxon Heptarchy. Where the lozenges are filled with the mitre, the circles are gules and charged with a cross; and issuing from the circle are rays, instead of sprigs of roses. At the intersections of the tie-beams are massive pendants, moulded, and carved to represent crowns; and lesser pendants, or coronals, similarly carved, are at the centre of each tie-beam; whilst richly carved bosses are placed at the junctions of the smaller ones. The under surfaces of the pendants are sculptured to represent roses. The whole are gided and enriched by colour. The ceiling is, as may be inferred from this imperfect description, most striking in its appearance; the massy tie beams, apparently of solid gold, so richly bedight as they are with that precious metal, and theminute carving which fills up the lozenge-formed compartments, aided by the glowing and harmonious colours of the devices, painted on the flat surface of the ceiling—all produce an absolutely imposing and gorgeous effect.

The Panelling.

THE PANELING.

Below the windows, the walls of the House are covered with oak paneling, elaborately wrought.

From the floor, about three panels high, the pattern of the paneling is the style termed "napkin;" having, in the angles formed by the folds of the drapery, at the upper and lower parts of the panel, V.R., with an oak wreath and cord intertwining. The fourth row of panels from the floor has ogee arches, with crockets and finials; quatrefoils and tracery subdivide the arches, whilst in their bases runs a beantiful flower ornament. At every third panel is a pillar exquisitely wrought, and crowned with a small bust of one of the Kings of England. The busts of the very earliest Kings are, of course, imaginary; but those for which authorities could be found, are perfect specimens of portrait carving in wood, so truly is the resemblance between them and the originals carried out, in every little point. The pillars in the southern division of the House, have pedestals affixed to them, on which are lions, sejant, holding shields emblazoned with the arms of England. Between the other panels are very slender angular-shaped pilasters, wrought in delicate workmanship. Above the panels, between each bust, runs the following inscription—"God save the Queen," in open worked letters of the Tudor character: above this runs a pierced bratishing of trefoils, of great lightness of design and delicacy of execution. A canopy springs from this brattishing, and is supported by moulded ribs arching from the pillars and pilasters. The upper parts of the spaces between the ribs are filled with richly traceried arches and quatrefoils; and the surface of the canopy is gilded, and decorated with the armorial bearings of the various Lord Chancellors of England, from Adam, Bishop of St. David's, in 1377, to the present Chancellor, Lord Cottenham. These escutcheons present a remarkably rich and unique decoration; and, since all are helmeted, crested, and mantled, the variety of colours

so displayed, the mantiings partaking of the chief colour in the shields, is very striking. The arms of the various Sovereigns under whom the Chancellors have held office, are also painted in all their glowing emblazonments.

At the northern end of the House, the episcopal arms fill the spaces of the canopy. The front of the cove, or canopy, is moulded, having treillage in its lower moulding, and at every space corresponding to the pillars of the paneling is a small carved pendant; above it is a lion's head in strong relief, and thence spring the standards to the brass railing of the Peeresses' Gallery. This railing is of simple but exquisite design; having a series of roses, deeply wrought and foliated, running along its base. The standards are partly twisted; and between each runs a twisted rail, supported by segments of arches, foliated. A twisted rail passes along midway between the base and the top: and where all the rails and arches join each other, knobs, richly enamelled with colour and gilding, give richness of effect and variety of outline to the whole. Admission to this balcony is obtained from the upper Corridor, by small doorways under each window; and as the doors are paneled like the rest of the wall, and have no distinguishing features to indicate their purpose, it would be impossible to surmise the existence of so many entrances when they are shut. A single row of seats runs along the Gallery. The paneling above the Gallery is very rich in its details. The lower panels are napkin pattern, but the upper series have in each labels running from the upper corners, interlacing each other down the centre, and then passing into the lower corners, and having on each of them, in diaglyphic work, "God save the Queen." The remaining portion of the panels is filled with vine-leaves and grapes in relief. Two elegantly carved slender pillars, with capitals of varied design, are at the angles of the splay of the windows, and one on either side of the doors under the latter: they support a cornice with patere,

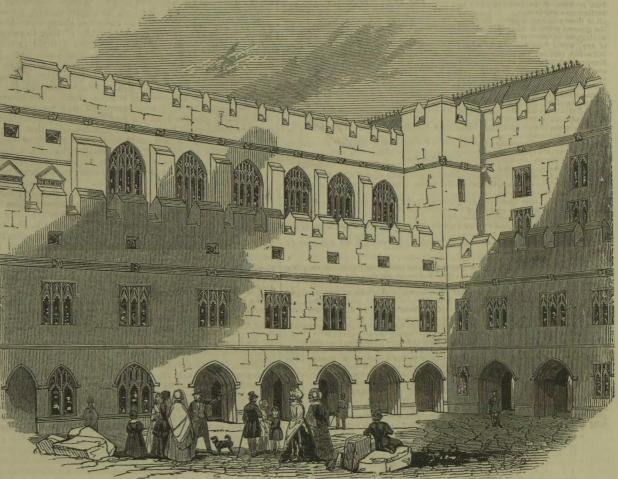
### THE THRONE.

THE THRONE.

The centre of the southern end of the House is occupied by the golden Throne, and on either side of it, below the Peeresses' Gallery, is a doorway, the spandrils of which are highly enriched, leading into the Victoria Looby. We shall defer our description of the wonderful variety and beauty of the decorations of the Throne till a succeeding number, when we shall give a complete representation of it; for to attempt to convey an idea of the details without pictorial help would be futtle. Two candelabra, of most exuberant richness of design, stand on either side, a few paces in front of the Throne, and these we shall illustrate, in picture and words, in our next.

THE REPORTERS' GALLERY.

The northern end of the House has the Reporters' Gallery over the principal doorway in its centre; and, on either side, three small arches under the Peeresses' Gallery, each of them, having a sunken panel above the arch, containing symbols



EXTERIOR OF THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS, FROM THE HOUSE COURT.

of the Virtnes, &c., held by angels. The Strangers' Gallery is above the Reporters'; and, as before-mentioned, is placed in the recesses of the great arches. The Reporters' Gallery is most convenient, both in its arrangement and ease of access, the comfort of the gentlemen of the Press having been well studied. The Gallery is approached by a statircase on the west side of the Peers' Lobd. The Gallery is approached by a statircase on the west side of the Peers' Lobd. The Gallery is approached by a statircase on the west side of the Peers' Lobd. The Gallery is approached by a statircase on the west side of the Peers' Lobd. The Gallery is grant than the others, and one at each end; the central arch in the front, and one at each end; the central arch in the front being of wider and lottier span than the others, which have small bas-reliefs of angels holdier span than the others, and one at each end; the central arch in the front being of wider and lottier span than the others, and the virtues, in sunken panels above them. Above the arches springer and the converted and gilded also; the compartments over the centre door having within them the coat armour of the Saxo for the House, divided into compartments, traceried and gilded also; the compartments over the centre door having within them the coat armour of the Saxo for the House, divided into the compartments over the side doors are the arms of the Archestopal sees, and some of the Bishopries, in continuation of the series of Episcopal arms, emblazoned at this end of the room. The front of panels and crowned with poppy heads, to correspond to the doorways beneate the Gallery studied into three compartments, by buttresses, which are enriched by panels and crowned with poppy heads, to correspond to the doorways benation for ten persons, for whose use inkatandas and and the state, the badges of different Sovereigne of England are painted, whilst at the lower part of the panels a foliated bratialising is introduced. There are the tensor of the seats in the Reporters'

# THE BAR.

THE BAR.

The Bar is about nine feet wide and three deep; and, on its outer and inner fronts and sides, it is ornamented by small sunken panels, having two rows of quatrefolis and arches wrought within them. At each corner of the Bar is a massive post, having on its outer faces the monogram, V. R., within quatrefoled circles; and a narrow panel with pateræ, likewise on each face. The angles of the posts are ornamented by a reversed ogee moulding. The two inner posts of the bar are erowned with small figures of the lion and unicorn holding shields; and the two outer are terminated by a cap, having battlements wrought on it.

Affixed to the wall, on the right hand of the Bar, is the enclosed and elevated seat of the Usher of the Black Rod: it is paneled and decorated in corresponding style with the extreme ends of the Peers' seats, which have panels of extremely intricate treillage of vine, oak, rose, and thistle patterns, beautifully sculptured and pierced, let into them. The extreme ends of the seats rise in steps, corresponding to the steps on which the seats are elevated, and at their corners are badges of some of the Royal houses of England; the white hart, dragon, greyhound, &c. These figures are beautifully carved.

# THE CORRIDORS.

On each side of the House are two doors, one near either end, leading into corridors. The doors are paneled in the lower part, and filled with open worked arches in the upper, which are glazed with plate-glass.

The Corridors are very handsomely paneled, and ceiled with oak, and extend the whole length of the House. Their appearance is singularly rich and effective, the warm colour of the paneling harmonising thoroughly with the stained glass and the rich blue of the carpet; the windows are square-headed, divided by mullions, and traceried. The glass is richly dispered; and in labels

ingress is obtained to the Peeresses' Gallery. This apper Corridor is lighted by small quatrefoil-shaped windows, and gas-lights are pendant from the roof.

CANDELABRA, FURNITURE, &c.

Two magnificent Candelabra of brass rise from the posts at the end of the Peers' seats. They are about twelve feet and a half high, and consist of a shaft, ornamented with a leaf pattern, and supported at the sides by short pillars, crowned with \*feurs de its\*; at about eight feet from the ground, the shaft has eight flying buttresses projecting from it, each with tracery and pinnacle work; and from them, in graceful curves, spring out branches, with sockets for lights. Oak treillage is wrought in fantastic circumvolutions about the branches. Above this series of lights, four others, of lesser dimensions, add their intricate forms to the general richness, and the whole is crowned by a single light, rising from the centre. The workmanship of these Candelabra is most elaborate, and is worthy of their exquisite design.

The seats for the Peers are extremely comfortable, being thoroughly well stuffed. There are four rows of seats, each disposed in three ranges, so as to allow of free passage up the alleys thus made between the ranges.

The carpet is of deep blue, ornamented with roses in gold colour.

MR. DYCE'S FRESCO.

(See the front page of present No.)

Mr. Dyce's fresco of "The Baptism of St. Ethelbert" is a fine specimen of his great abilities. It represents the King, a semi-nude figure, but crowned, kneeling before St. Augustine, who is attired in an alb, and over which is a mantle, gilded. St. Augustine has a small patera in his left hand, and with his right seems in the act of pronouncing benediction. A youthful monk on his right hand holds an open book. An attendant is about to place the Royal mantle on Ethelbert's shoulders, and the Queen, Bertha, wearing a circlet, is looking on the ceremony with an expression of intense interest. In the background, in an elevated part of the Chapel, is a mingled group of men, women, and

on some steps reading to the transparence of the people, and evidently persuading them also to embrace Christianity and be baptized.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

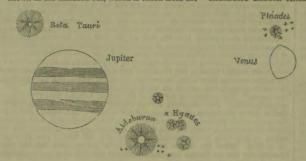
The representations we give this week illustrate the Interior of the House of Lords, in its chief points. In the view from the Bar, the exquisite details of the Throne may be seen in the centre of the Illustration; and above it, a faint idea of Mr. Dyce's fresco. The celling is detailed in all its minutize, as far as it is possible to represent it without the charm of colour. The details of the Bar, the candelabra, &c., are faithfully rendered; and the paneling, Peeresses' Gallery, doorways, &c., are as carefully elaborated as their small size would allow. The other view, from the southern or Throne division of the House, shows the Reporters' Gallery, with its intricate details; the Strangers' Gallery; the roof, from another point of view, in detail; the Woolsacks, and seats for the Peers; the Bar, with its lights, &c.; and the richly-carved panels at the ends of the Peers' seats: and thus it will be seen, ALL the principal features of the House, and many of its lesser beauties, are elaborated and shown. The other Illustrations speak for themselves.

To Charles Barry, Esq., our most especial thanks are due, for the great readiness, with which he has granted our Artists free permission to make as many drawings as we might require for a complete Illustration of this national building. To (Continued on Page 247.)

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

Sunday, April 18.—Second Sunday after Easter. Monday, 19.—St. Alphage. Tuesday, 20.—The Sun rises at 4h. 56m.; is due East at 6h. 36m.; and sets

at 7h 2m.
Wednesday, 21.—The length of the day is 14h. 9m.; the day has increased 6h. 24m. since the Shortest Day.
Thursday, 22.—The Moon enters her first quarter at 9h. 9m., a.m.
Friday, 23.—St. George.
Saturday, 24.—Day breaks at 2h. 28m., and twilight ends at 9h. 30m.
On Sunday evening, Venus and the Pleiades are near together. their relative positions with respect to each other, to Jupiter, and the bright stars near, are shown in the annexed cut, which is taken from the "Illustrated London Alma-



After Sunday, Venus will be moving to a point between Beta Tauri and. These objects form a beautiful group at present.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

		FOR THE W	EEK ENDIN	G APRIL 24.		
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M A A A M A M 56 4 18	M A A h m 4 39 5 0	M A h m 5 22 5 44	M h m h m 6 6 30	M h m h m 6 57 7 25	M A A A A 7 58 8 34	M h m h m 9 14 9 49

# TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber," Brighton.—The cause of the late insubordination in Heriot's Hospital was not the "Monitor System." It arose out of a series of petty discontents among the boys, the grounds of which were never very clearly explained. Fyfty-two were expelled; but, after an enquiry by the Lord Provost and the Hospital Committee, twenty-three of the lads were restored. Most of, if not all, the young rebels were subsequently forgiven, and re-admitted. None of the teachers were dismissed.

nissed. G." is thanked for the offer of the Watling-street Antiquities; though we have room to engrave them. The Sketch shall be returned if the requisite address

oe; orwarded.

"Occan."—There is no authority for altering the spelling of the names in question.

"W. B." is thanked for the offer of the Series of Papers; but, we have not room for

such subjects.
"Pedagogus" should apply to Messrs. Souter and Law, School Library, Fleet-

\*\*Pedagogus should apply to Messi's. Soulce the Law, School Lardry, Pleastreet.

"T. R. J. H."—We do not entertain questions as to Billiards.

"A Constant Subscriber," Dublin.—Mr. Buckstone's new drama, "The Flowers of the Forest," is published at One Shilling.

"A Friend at Home."—We do not see the probability of a single suggestion furthering the object in view.

"J. W.," Wolverhampton.—Miss Acton's "Modern Cookery," price 7s. 6d., is a capital work.

"O. G.," Dublin, should consult Murray's "Hand-book of France," for much information that may be useful to a person about to settle in that country.

"Ignoramus," Liverpool, is correct in his surmise.

"W. C. H." is thanked; but, we have not room for the Lines.

"A. L. S.," Dover-street, should submit the MS., fairly copied, to a London Publisher: the real name will be required by him, though it may not, of necessity, be published.

usher: the real name out of required by him, though it may not, of necessity, of published.

"S. H."—"Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding." Our estimate of Phonography is stated at page 166 of the present Volume.

"Vertus," United Service Club.—Thanks.

"M. A. S."—Bechstein's work on Cage Birds is reprinting, and will be ready very

shortly. "Liberator" will see that the late Steeple-Chase, in France, is not a fit scene for

illustration in our pages.

"X. Y. Z." had better submit the case to a Solicitor.

"A Practical Potter."—Such information as our Correspondent desires respecting London Sights is given in our Journal at holiday seasons; and incidentally,

London Shints is given to be a vocation of shakspeare may be bought for novelties arise.

Inquirer."—A good copy of Boydell's Edition of Shakspeare may be bought for Ten Guineas.

A Correspondent."—The Garrick Correspondence, published a few years since, was edited in part by Mr. Opcott.

A L. T."—To loose a tight stopper, set the decanter up to the top of the neck in hot water. We must deckine replying to the second question.

A Lady Subscriber."—The price of "The German Christmas Eve" is 10s. 6A. Peter."—The right of nominating to the living of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombardstreet, is exercised by the Lord Chancellor alternately with the Goldsmiths' Company.—For further details, see Godwin's "Churches of London," vol. ii. Roystone."—We cannot undertake to inquire as to the responsibility of Advertisers.

"Roystone."—We cannot undertake to inquire as to the responsibility of Advertisers.

"A. B."—The opening Paisley Athenœum was to be celebrated by a Soirée on Tuesday last; Provost Murray, President, in the Chair.

"A Correspondent" is thanked for the Sketch, &c. of Bleyofeld, the capital of the Mosquito kingdom; but, the subject does not appear to possess any immediate interest.

"D. E." Farcham.—Thanks.

"G. T. N." Liverpool.—The first subject suggested has already been copiously illustrated in an early Volume of our Journal. The second subject is but an unpicturesque one. Our Correspondent is thanked for his intentions.

"Causalious," Greenwich.—We have not room for the suggested changes.

"A Disputant."—Innate Ideas are ideas or principles supposed to exist in the mind from the first moment of its existence, and to be developed along with it. Locke, however, has taken much pains to refute this doctrine.

"R. W." Brecon.—There is a Philological School Society at 38, Gloster-place, New-road.

"R. W.," Brecon.—There is a Principleal School following at 38, Gloster-place, Newroad.

"Piscator" should consult the explanatory pamphlet on the Government Education Scheme, published by Murray.

"A Correspondent."—The remaining Prisons in London and Southwark in which Debtors are confined are the Borough Compter, Whitecross-street Prison, the Queen's Prison, the Surrey County Good, and Westminster Bridevelt.

"J. F. R."—The Metropolitan Police Force consists of 18 Superintendents, 113 Inspectors, 487 Sergeants, and 4181 Constables.

"A Constant Reader."—Drawings on Wood, for Engraving, are made in pencil, and occasionally strengthened with Indian ink.

Poins," Rye.—Mr. Paul, 47, York-street, Westminster.

"The Lines by Tyro."—We have not room.

"A Constant Reader" is thanked; but we have not room for the Riddle. Lord Ross's Leviathan Telescope is engraved in No. 155 of The Illustrated London News.

Rosse's Leviathan Telescope is engraved in 110. 120.

News.

B. L."—No lady can bear a crest. A son cannot quarter his mother's arms unless she was an heiress; nor can he introduce into his shield any device to mark his descent from his maternal ancestors.

'Anglaise,"—Of the House of Hanover.

"A Subscriber from the Beginning" will find his query answered above.

"A Subscriber,"—A son is entitled to use his father's crest at any period of life.

"C, D,"—Sir William Begar was made Garter King of Arms in 1603, on the removal of Sir William Dethick in that year.

"A Constant Reader."—The Comet was visible all day on the 30th ult.: it was ob-

A Constant Reader."—The Comet was visible all day on the 30th vil.: it was observed by Mr. Hind himself, and was seen by two gentlemen, one in Anglesea, and the other in Truro, who found it from the places we gave in our Paper of the 27th. The day was cloudy; or, probably, it would have been seen by many persons with the naked eye.

H. M., "Albany.—The "predicted" Coldest Day was Jan. 20, 1838.

T. J. L."—Apply, with the old Almanacks, to Mr. Maynard, bookseller, 8, Earl's-court, Leicester-square.

A Subscriber to the Art-Union," Edinburgh.—Prizeholders receive intimation of the fact by next post; and are allowed to select for themselves. The Engravings for the current year are completed, and are about to be electrotyped. A Constant Subscriber" had better consult a Solicitor, or a Broker.

C."—The Peninsular Medals are in preparation; but we cannot name the time

r their distribution.

Y.," Brighton.—" Walker's English Dictionary:" improved edition, printed Scotland.

Scouland.

The lady is an accomplished danseuse.

radise Lost."—The "Penny Magazine" is no longer published.

Constant Subscriber."—"Semiramide" is five syllables. "Hide" is an old w term for a quantity of land, not exactly known; but, probably, determined by d usage.

X."—Moisten with a lotion of loz. spirits of wine, a teaspoonful of muriatic

A. I detail it, and a pint of water, it, and a pint of water, it is, " Lizzy," and "E.S.," Wotton.—We cannot spare room to reply to

Caruso, Desp. and your inquiries.

An Old Subscriber."—The paper shall be sent, on receipt of the remittance.

F. C. P."—The Panorama may be purchased. The s is pronounced in both

"Manchester.—We cannot interfere with wagers. der."—"Hand-book of Anatomy for Artists," published by Highley and

Co., Flect-street.

A Constant Subscriber."—The husband will be liable.

A Civil Engineer," Ilfracombe.—The paragraph in our last, relating to the Locomotive to work up Gradients, was copied from another Journal: 1 in 22 is, pro-

" B. H. C.," Bristol.—The price of the only edition of Joanna Baillie's Dramas is

36s. n. 3 vols.

Bamboche," Bristol.—Apply to a respectable Dentist.

Regiomontanus."—1. A Sextant—volose price varies from 10 to 28 guineas.

We do not know. 3. If the observations of stars were made between the yet
1820 and 1840, the Astronomical Society's Catalogue will be the best; but, for
observations taken after 1840, the constants in the British Association Catalog

should be used in their reductions.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Chess-Player's Magazine, Nos. 1 to 3.—Dr. Readore on the Remediable Evils of the People.—Burns' Calumet Library for Youth, 3 vols.

Mrsgc.—The Sea Nymph's Song.—Happy Days Gone By.—Within a Mile of Edinburgh.—Linter's Promenade Waltzes.—The Ivy Green, by Czerny.

—The Fontainebleau Quadrilles.—Henri Herz; Six Grannes Valses.

\*\*\* The Ceiling of the Royal Italian Opera will be engraved next week; with the Ceiling of Her Majesty's Theatre.

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.—Next week, we shall resume our ILLUSTRATIONS of this Superb Edifice, with a View of the Peers' LOBBY and the Brass Gates, which it has been found impossible to complete in time for the present No. The No. for next week will, also, contain the VICTORIA LOBBY; the ROYAL THRONE, CANDELABRA, State Furniture of the House, &c.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

### LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1847.

When the Government included the City of London in its measure relating to the Health of Towns, it is to be presumed it reckoned on a noisy, if not a strong opposition. Lord Morpeth, taking a step in advance of Lord Lincoln, has ventured to subject the "Great Metropolis" to the system proposed for the rest of the kingdom; and the wrath of the authorities is extreme. The parochial mind of Marylebone, and the corporate intellect of the Common Council, are alike arrayed against cleanliness; both bodies being, to use *Hamlet's* phrase, "spacious in the possession of dirt," are quite unanimous in defence of it, and the vested interests connected therewith; one spirit of Sir Peter Laurie informs the Parish Vestry and the Corporation, and for crutters challed, sewers full are quite unanimous in defence of it, and the vested interests connected therewith; one spirit of Sir Peter Laurie informs the Parish Vestry and the Corporation; and, for gutters choked, sewers full, and streets unswept, there will be no lack of champions. The poor of Marylebone are "comparatively healthy;" and, in twenty-five years, the Corporation of London have spent £70,000 in widening streets; what more can an unreasonable world require? Has it not, also, dug sewers in profusion, in the North of the Town—indeed, more than are used; and, (there being money to be made by it), does it not pave and unpave all the great thoroughfares, on an average, twice a-year? A Government that can interfere with such competent and zealous functionaries must be possessed by the very demon of intermeddling, and is to be resisted at all hazards. So, the old cries that have been used against every improvement in the bloodiest laws and most hateful systems, are raised against sanatory regulations. Cleanliness is pronounced unconstitutional; freer supplies of water are unEnglish; the application of modern science in the battle with old physical evils, is a dangerous innovation. We frequently hear of the dust of antiquity as a venerable and respected thing; but mere dirt, however old, should not be allowed any immunity from broom and shovel. As the wisdom of our ancestors was not called on to deal with two millions of people crowded together in one city, it cannot furnish us precedents; and in this, as in many other things, we must act for ourselves, by our own experience. An end has to be gained, and for that there must be means; from taking those means, we must not be scared by the exploded outcry of "unconstitutional." On the contrary, pure air, and good water, and clean dwellings, are among the most constitutional of earthly things.

We hope the Government will persist in subjecting the City of London to the provisions of the Act, such as they may be after the supervision of Parliament. Nothing has injured the Metropolis so mu

do it must expect a hard struggle with the monster, that never shows any activity except when there is an attempt to make him move. The Corporation of London is an overgrown obstruction, move. The Corporation of London is an overgrown obstruction, crusted all over with ancient abuses, that have grown up through centuries of undeserved forbearance on the part of those whose duty it is to lop and prune in behalf of the common good. Every measure touching its own improvement, the City of London resists, contending that it governs itself, which is a fact; and that it does it well, which is a fiction. It was exempted from the Corporation Reform Act, and what is the consequence? Its Corporate offices are carefully shunned by the merchants and the best class of traders of the City, and fall into the hands of small bustlers of the parish vestry stamp, or "parlour orator" school-men, of whom the least that can be said is that they are unknown; if heard of at all, it is too often in connection with some squabble or dispute, from which the highminded and honourable turn away with something like disgust. At the present moment, we firmly believe the "Corwhich the highminded and honourable turn away with something like disgust. At the present moment, we firmly believe the "Corporation" is far beneath the average of the intellect, principles, and opinions of the City, instead of being what it once was, and still ought to be, the representative of them. Nothing can stand still in a world of movement without degenerating, and society has left the Corporation of London behind in its progress. By degenerating, it loses its position in public opinion, which, after all, is the great source of preeminence; this is the reason the Corporation of London no longer "leads," as it undoubtedly might do; its small factions and anomalous constitution, throw it out of men's sympathies; other matters we need not allude to, deprive it of men's respect; and the public is not at all surprised to see it array itself against a measure imperatively called for. It is consistent with itself in that opposition, but it will not avail. opposition, but it will not avail.

THE refusal of the agent of the Cunard line of American steamers to give a berth to Mr. Frederick Douglas, a coloured gentleman, after he had duly paid for the accommodation, has excited some attention. It is one of the very few instances in which the feeling the Americans entertain for all men of the Negro race has been exhibited in England, where it is nearly incomprehensible. The only tests men are put to in society here are personal manners and de-portment; the only distinctions recognised are those of rank, wealth, and education; the treatment a man meets with depends wholly on his conduct as an individual. A Peer misconducting himself in a drawing-room would be shown down stairs; if in a public place, he would be lodged in the station-house; if he disgraced himself as a member of society, he would be "cut" by all decent people ever afterwards. And putting a social ban on any one race or class, without distinction, is a thing unknown, save in the land that places the equality of the rights of man among the fundamental principles of its constitution.

In the present case explanations of the fact have been given by In the present case explanations of the fact have been given by the Liverpool agent of the Company, and Mr. "Charles M. Burrop (of Asgill, Virginia, United States), Head Manager of the Cunard Company of Liners." The first throws the exclusion partly on the personal conduct of Mr. Douglas in a former voyage, when he was the cause, "whether intentionally or unintentionally on his part, of producing, by the observations he made use of, serious disturbance on board, which required the authority of the Captain to

quell." It is easy to perceive of what nature those observations were; and if he disturbed the peace and good order of the ship it is a fair and substantial reason for a regulation of some kind, to be decided by the circumstances. But the "Head Manager," from "Asgill, Virginia," says not a word of the alleged misconduct, and throws the whole exclusion on the aversion to the Negro race, which he paints with all the vividness of the latitude of "Virginia." We rejoice in the conviction that no Englishman could write so unchristian, so disgusting a letter: if there is anything in it worse than its flippant arrogance, it is the effrontery with which he asserts that the antipathy of race is as strong in England and among Englishmen as in America. We totally deny the fact. A man of colour in England is on the same level precisely as those of his own rank in fortune and education: he is excluded nowhere merely on account of his race. We have seen Mr. Douglas, who could not be admitted to the saloon of the American liner, moving in an elevated section of London society on terms of perfect freedom and equality. And as the matter is so completely a personal one, we may state that Mr. Douglas is not a Negro, nor black; he is of the mixed race, the white preponderating, and he is a gentleman in manners and education.

We do not believe that any Englishmen would behave differently in the interval of the mixed race, the white preponderating, and he is a gentleman in manners and education.

in manners and education.

We do not believe that any Englishmen would behave differently in their own houses and places of meeting, and on board a steamer: that some may have become tainted by a long residence in America, and that others might be led to "do as others do," is possible; but the statement in Mr. Burrop's letter is incredible of any English gentleman. The objection raised upon the sense of "smell" is a very old and very contemptible one; the lazy, the poor, and the dirty of all races are alike: there is many a white man with whom we should wish to avoid close contact, and of whom we should carefully keep to windward in summer; but the antipathy is no stronger than soap, water, and clean linen would remove. We would match a dirty Spaniard, Italian, or German, for variety and intensity of odour, against any Negro Virginia could produce; but a Spanish, Italian, or German gentleman is not therefore to be excluded from society. It was an old opinion that the Jews carried a bad smell with them; and they were once under a social ban; so the assertion seems to be made only of proscribed races—any reason for oppression being welcome to the tyrant. But, as the Jew rose in the social scale, it is curious that the smell departed; Christians sit at the banquets of Baron Rothschild totally unconscious of the existence of a popular belief that Sir Thomas Browne thought it worth a chapter in his "Vulgar Errors" to expose. If mere colour is the cause of the exclusion, what would Americans say to the honours and titles given to the Rajahs of the East, and the native merchants and bankers of India, the Mohun Roys, and the Dwarkanath Tanjores; instead of sitting at the tables of the rich and noble, and being made Baronets, they would, in the Land of Liberty, run a smart chance of being tarred and feathered. But we believe there is a curious inconsistence in America on this matter of colour; while any tinge of Negro blood is hated and despised, any mixture of the native Indian race, though equally dark, is rather a su We do not believe that any Englishmen would behave differ-

Since writing the above, it has been proved that no such person as "Mr. Charles M. Burrop, of Asgill, Virginia, U.S.," is known to the Company; the letter is, therefore, an impudent calumny on Englishmen; but such sentiments deserve denouncing. The Company will permit no such scene to occur again.

# THE WEATHER.

Blackheath, Friday, April 16, 1847. J. G.

# COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO LONDON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO LONDON.

On Monday afternoon the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, returned to Buckingham Palace from Windsor. The Queen, it is understood, does not intend returning to Windsor Castle before the 1st of June (Ascot Races); but it is probable that her Majesty and the Royal family will pass a week or two at Claremont previous to the birthday drawing-room.

The Queen and Prince Albert visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager, on Tuesday, at Marlborough House. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, Hon. Miss Kerr, Hon. Miss Cavendish, Lord Byron, Major-General Wemyss, and Captain the Hon. A. H. Gordon, honoured the performance at her Majesty's Theatre with their presence in the evening. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, Lord John Russell, Earl Fortescue, Earl Spencer, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, and several of the ladies of the household, visited the new House of Lords, on Wednesday, shortly after twelve o'clock, for the purpose of viewing that part of the new Palace at Westminster, previously to its being taken possession of by the Peers on Thursday evening.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM.

The Queen held her second Drawing-room for the season on Thursday.

Shortly before two o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended by several of the great officers of the Household, left Buckingham Palace, and, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, proceeded through the Park to St. Marres's Palace.

the Park to St. James's Palace.

The Drawing Room was attended by the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, Great Officers of the Household, and Members of the Cabinet, who arrived in state. The attendance of the Nobility and Gentry was very numerous, and the splendour of the equipages and liveries of the servants attracted general

The day, though cold, was rather fine. A great number of persons congregated to witness the pageant, who loudly cheered the Sovereign and her illustrious Consort as they passed from Buckingham Palace to St. James's. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,—His Grace's son (the Marquis of Douro) intends next month to visit the Scottish estates of his father-in-law, the Marquis of Tweeddale, in the county of Haddington. He will be accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, who will remain at least one day at Berwick, in order to enjoy the society of a distinguished military character in the vicinity, whose gallant conduct in Spain very speedily secured him his Grace's approbation and patronage. Sie Robert Peels.—Sir Robert Peels arrived in Blackburn last Monday night, per railway. The Right Hon. Baronet travelled in an open carriage placed on a truck, and was only attended by a single servant. He passed the night at the hotel.

hotel.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGEE LADY BROWNLOW.—The Dowager Lady Brownlow expired on Tuesday afternoon, at her residence in Hill-street, after a short filness, in the 91st year of her age. The deceased lady was only daughter of the late Sir Henry Banks, and married, on the 31st of August, 1775, the late Lord Brownlow.

### POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships met again to day, but the sitting was a very short one, and was almost entirely confined to the presentation of petitions.

The Army Service Bill was introduced by Earl Grey, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday week.

The House adjourned till Monday.

The House adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

WRECK OF THE "TWEED."—In answer to a question by Mr. Muntz, Lord J. Russell said, Lord Auckland had taken into his consideration the gallant and generous conduct of Bernardo Campe, captain of a Spanish brig, in his endeavours to afford assistance to the passengers and crew of the unfortunate Tweed, and his Lordship had recommended that the captain should have presented to him a sum of £500, as a reward for his noble services; which recommendation her Majesty's Government intended to carry into effect. (Cheers from both sides of the House.)

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND).

Lord J. Russell moved the order of the day for the third reading of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill.

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ANOTHEE FATAL STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT,—We are morry to say that an account has been received at Liverpool, stating that the steam-ship Grand Vile, Gapt. Baden, which left that port on Tuesday evening for Drogheda, whilst on her voyage, about half across the Channel, took fire. Sixty-nine were saved in either the boats or a small sloop, which rendered assistance, and arrived at Dublin on Wednesday. The captain, with, as is supposed, several others, were lost. The Grana Vile was burnt to the water's edge, and the body of her unfortunate commander was afterwards found floating in a life-preserver, but dreadfully burnt. It is stated, that at least seventy-four were on board when the steamer left the river. The accounts so far received are exceedingly meagre.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

A most important event took place at Berlin on Sunday last—the opening of the United Diet of Prussia, by King Fredrick William the Fourth. The ceremony was a very striking and memorable one. The arrangements for the reception of the several Courts of the assembled Parliament (as they are henceforth to be called) were provided; and the Royal Speech was delivered in the Great White Chamber of the old Palace, in presence of the whole Diet, the Royal Family, the diplomatic body, and of all that is most illustrious in the kingdom.

The Speech in which the King inaugurated the Assembly was a long and remarkable one. His Majesty commenced by congratulating his subjects upon the occasion which had called them together, and after an eulogium upon his deceased father, explained the reasons why the promised Constitution had been so long delayed. His Majesty then made this profession of his Constitutional feellags and desires:—

"As the heir of an unweakened Crown, which I must and will hand down un-

markable one. His Majesty commenced by congratulating his subjects upon the ocasion which had called them together, and after an eulogium upon his deceased father, explained the reasons why the promised Constitution had been so long delayed. His Majesty then made this profession of his Constitutional feel-lags and desires:—

"As the heir of an unweakened Crown, which I must and will hand down unweakened to my descendants, I know that I are perfectly free from all and every pledage with respect to which his own true paternal conscience preserved my illustration the execution of which his own true paternal conscience preserved my illustration and the security of the property of the conscience preserved my illustration and the security of the property of the

worthy of this people!"

His Majesty then professed his ardent attachment to his people in these terms:

"I remember the axiom of a Royal friend, 'Confidence excites confidence.'
That is this day my brightest hope. That my confidence in you is great I have proved by my words, and sealed by my act. And from you, my Lords, I expect a proof of confidence in return, and, in the same manner, by acts. God is my witness, I have summoned you as your truest, best, and most faithful friend; and I firmly believe that, amongst the hundreds before me, there is not one who is not resolved at this moment to preserve that friendship."

His Majesty concluded his remarkable speech as follows:—"So, then, Princes, Counts, and Lords, dear and faithful orders of Nobles, Burghers, and Commons, while you proceed with God's help to your task, you will, I am certain, in this moment, when all Europe is gazing on you, and through all the future labours of the Diet, prove yourselves true Prussians; and that me thing, believe me, will not be absent—namely, God's blessing, on which all things depend. Out of our unanimity it will descend on the present and future generations, and I hope on all our glorious German fatherland in one broad stream, beside which we may dwell in peace and safety, as by the sea-shore of the blessing-bringing waters that encircle the earth. And now once more, and out of the fulness of my heart, welcome!"

Welcome!"

FRANCE.

The Courrier Français contains the following rather doubtful information:—
"A letter from St Petersburgh, dated the 2nd, announces to us that the Emperor of Russia is seriously ill, and that his journey to Warsaw is indefinitely post-poned. This fact is certain, but it is kept within the walls of the Winter Palace, but has, no doubt, already come to the knowledge of M. Kisselef. This news, the authenticity of which we guarantee, directly contradicts the letters in the Presse, which announced the approaching arrival of Nicholas in Paris."

Mr. O'Connell arrived at Lyons on Sunday last.
The three unhappy men who were condemned to death at the assizes at Buzencais, for the part they took at the riots some months back, were executed on Monday last, notwithstanding the appeal made in their behalf, both by the Press and by many humane persons. No less than four regiments of soldiers were necessary to keep the crowd away from the scaffold.

# POLICE.

FORGERIES ON THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

POLICE.

FORGERIES ON THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A young man of very respectable appearance, named Horato Naison West, was brought before the Lord Mayor, at the Maxisos Horax, on Tuesday, charged with shwing been convered in forging a great number of decuments, which was brighted to the lower of the control of the

GOODS STOLEN FROM THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

GOODS STOLEN FROM THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY On Monday, Mr. Rawlinson was occupied, at Marylebone Office, for nearly two hours in the investigation of a charge against a number of persons who had been taken into custody for having been concerned in stealing property to the amount of nearly £600 from the goods warehouse of the London and North Western Railway, on the morning of the 5th inst. The property, which was nearly a ton and a half in weight, consisted of silks, satins, and a variety of Manchester and other drapery goods.

The names of the prisoners were John Freer, William Martia, Henry East, Samuel Freer, John Cheny, Joseph Taylor, James Taylor, Joel Taylor, Joseph Cooper, and William Pellin.

A great deal of evidence was given, from which it appeared that several of the prisoners had carried off from the terminus a quantity of goods in a van, and that they had no right whatever to do so.

Other evidence was gone into touching the robbery, and the six prisoners first named were remanded till Tuesday next; the remaining three were discharged on their promising to appear on the day named.

On Tuesday Charles Austin, a well-dressed young man, was charged by Sergeant Dubois with being one of the principal receivers of the stolen property. Having taken him into custody, he searched his lodgings, where he (Dubois), found several watches, together with a number of duplicates for property of different descriptions, to a large amount. The prisoner, who said he knew nothing about the robbery, was remanded with the rest of the prisoners.

the robbery, was remanded with the rest of the prisoners.

MANEAUGHTER AT A LUNATIC ASTLUM.—At the THAMES Police-office, on Thesday, James Downs and Samuel Garrett, two keepers at the Grove-house Chinatic Mr. Clarkson, who prosecuted, said he did so at the instance of the Commissioners of Lunage.—The chief evidence was that of Walter Musselburgh, a patient Just discharged as cured, who stated that, on the 27th of March List, he was a patient Just discharged as cured, who stated that, on the 27th of March List, he was a come and the commissioners of Lunage.—The chief evidence was that of Walter Musselburgh, a was adarned by Garrett's cries, and, on going to the bed, he found Rank Minsel Post of March List, he was the commissioners of Lunage. The chief evidence was that of Walter Musselburgh, a varied him of the care that the part of the Commissioners of Lunage. The chief evidence was that of Walter Musselburgh, a varied him of the commissioners of Lunage. The chief evidence was that of Walter Musselburgh, a commissioner of Lunage. The chief evidence was that of Walter Musselburgh, a commissioner of Lunage. The chief evidence was that of Walter Musselburgh, a commissioner of Lunage. The chief evidence was that of Walter Musselburgh, a commissioner of Lunage. The chief evidence was that of Walter Musselburgh, a commissioner of Lunage. The chief evidence was that of Walter Musselburgh, a commissioner of Lunage. The chief evidence was that the Commissioner of Lunage. The chief evidence was that the Commissioner of Lunage. The chief evidence was that the Commissioner of Lunage. The chief evidence was the members of the Commissioner of Lunage. The chief evidence was the tendence of the commissioner of the Commission of the Commission of the Commission of Lunage. The chief evidence was the commission of blood on the brain. An inquest was a condition of the party she expired within a few minutes.

Sudden Dearn — On Tuesday evening

# THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

(Continued from Page 245,)

Mr. Quarm and Mr. Crace also, we are much indebted, and here acknowledge

In our next Number, we shall describe and illustrate the two magnificent Lobbies of the House, the Victoria and the Peers', but ere concluding this portion of our account, we must not omit to mention the names of some whose efforts have so ably seconded the master mind of the Architect. The decorative portion of the ceiling, the armorial blazonries, and other polychromatic ornaments, attest the skill of Messrs. Crace in sumptuous enrichment; the architectural members, the angels holding shields, &c., were modelled by Mr. Thomas; while the brass Gallery, the Candelabra, and indeed, all the brass work, of beautiful and elaborate detail, are by Hardman, of Birmingham, who has also furnished the exquisite stained glass of the windows. To Mr. Quarm, the Clerk of the Works, the greatest encomia are due for the skill he has displayed in superintending the erection of this, LITERALLY ROYAL PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

Next week, we shall describe Mr. Barry's mode of Warming and Ventilating the House; together with various objects which the extent of the above details preclude our inserting in the present Number.

On Tuesday evening there was an experimental illumination of the House, which was perfectly successful.

### VISIT OF HER MAJESTY.

The fittings of the House, save a few minor points, were finished by Tuesday evening; and by Wednesday, at noon, the superb edifice was prepared for the inspection of her Majesty. Mr. Barry had received notice of the Royal visit, as had likewise Sir Augustus Clifford, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; and had likewise Sir Augustus Clifford, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; and Mr. Pulman, the Yeoman Usher, who likewise holds the office of Norroy Kingat-Arms. At twelve o'clock, three of the Boyal carriages arrived at the Queen's entrance, and her Majesty alighted, with her Ladies in Waiting, together with the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, &c. Prince Albert accompanied the Queen; and, it was evident to all present that her Majesty was hardly prepared for the graceful, chaste, and subdued magnificence of Mr. Barry's chefacure. The Queen inspected every portion of the House, and, says the Times, "took up her station for a few minutes in almost every point of observation from which the House could be viewed, and from each successive inspection appeared to derive unalloyed satisfaction: no term of praise seemed too strong to bestow upon the architect who designed and the artists who executed this superb portion of the edifice. The best proof of the interest and pleasure which it afforded to the Queen was to have been traced in the evident delight with which she traversed all the completed portions of the building. Over the Throne there is a small private box—we know not how otherwise to describe it—in which, during the deliberations of the House, two or three ladies might ensconce themselves. Her Majesty very leisurely examined it, and for some time placed herself within Her Majesty very leisurely examined it, and for some time placed herself within is. This private view taken by the Queen lasted from twelve o'clock till about a quarter past one; when she departed in the same unpretending manner in which she arrived, without any state or ceremony.

"The persons present were strictly limited to the attendants of the Court, to half a dozen officials connected with the House of Peers, to the architect, Mr. Barry, and to Mr. Grissel, of the house of Peto and Grissel, who are the principal contractors for the works. Mr. Barry, as might be expected, attended her Majesty over every part of the building, and appeared to receive from the Queen every mark of the most gracious condescension.'

### OPENING OF THE HOUSE.

On Thursday, the magnificent Chamber in the new Palace of Westminster, apon ratificacy, the magameent channer in the new rance of westiminately, appropriated as the place of meeting for the upper branch of the Legislature, was occupied for the first time by their Lordships. The House assembled at half-past four o'clock; and, on our admission after prayers, we found a considerable number of Peers already present. The Lord Chancellor had taken his seat on the woolsack, and was in conversation with several noble Lords; while groups were standing here and there, surveying the noble appriment, and conversing were standing here and there, surveying the noble apartment, and conversing with each other on the effect of its general appearance. early a quarter of an hour elapsed before any business was attempted; all present being engrossed in the contemplation of the truly gorgeous spectacle which had opened before

Before five o'clock the number of members in attendance had become much greater than usual. The Duke of Wellington entered the House exactly at that hour, dressed in full military uniform, but wearing a close cloak above, and took his hour, dressed in full military uniform, but wearing a close closa above, and took me seaf on the cross benches, nearly in the same relative position to the woolsack as that ordinarily occupied by him in the old House. Lord Brougham arrived at about the same time as the noble Duke; and soon after, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Grey, and other members of the Government took their seats on the Treasury Bench. Lord John Russell was for a short time in the body of the House, and, afterwards, also in the alley for Members of the House of Commons. The Episcopial Bench was much better filled than usual; and the steps of the Throne Episcopal Bench was much better filled than usual; and the steps of the Throne (which was uncovered) were crowded with the sons of Peers and distinguished strangers, while in the galleries allotted to the members of the House of Commons a considerable body of gentlemen from that House were seated. The Strangers' Gallery had also its quota of visitors; and, as a matter of course, the gallery, set apart for the accommodation of reporters, was filled with the representatives of the press. It is not our part here to describe the appearance of the new House; but we may be permitted to say that but one feeling of admiration percented all who had the privilege of being present on this feeling of admiration pervaded all who had the privilege of being present on this interesting occasion.

Prayers were read by the Bishop of St. Asaph.

Prayers were read by the Bishop of St. Asaph.

Shortly after the Lord Chancellor had taken his seat on the Woolsack Lord Campbell rose for the purpose of addressing the House. His Lordship, however, was, by an accident, deprived of the honour of being the first person to bring forward any business in the new House, for, before he could commence his address, the Usher of the Black Rod announced a Messade from the House of Commons, whereupon Mr. Greene and other members were called in and brought up several bills. This was the first public business transacted in the new House of Lords.

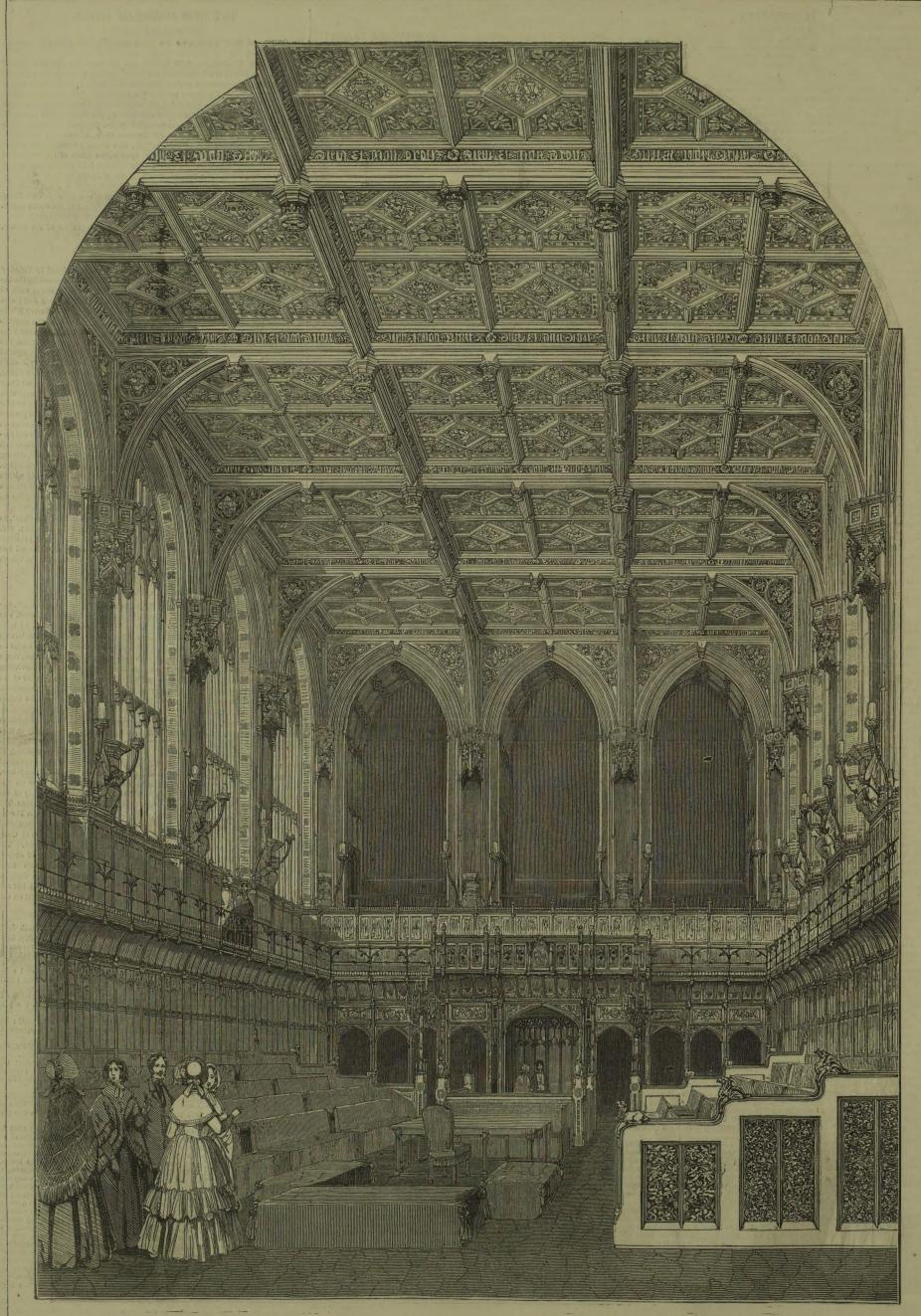
Government Education Scheme. The petition stated that the plan was likely to be of service to the country.

Lord Redesdale presented petitions against the new Law of Settlement; but the designations of the petitions were not heard in the gallery, in consequence of the murrum of conversation carried on in the body of the House.

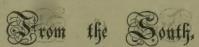
Lord Lyttelton presented petitions against the new Law of Settlement, and praying for the establishment of a national rate for the support of the Poor.

The Duke of Richmond presented a petition from Aberdeen against any alteration in the Navigation Laws. The noble Duke also presented petitions from places in the count of Suffolk, and elsewhere, against the new Law of Settlement.

Earl FORTESCUE presented petitions for the abolition of capital punishments. Several noble Lords, who were not at all heard in the gallery owing to the congrastions in the House, and the ear being unaccustomed to the echo, also premeted petitions.

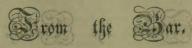


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### MUSIC.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

After three performances of Rossini's "Semiramide," Donizetti's "Lucia" was produced on Tuesday, to introduce an entirely new troupe, comprising Madame Persiani as the heroine, Salvi as Edgar, Ronconi as Ashton, and Polonini as Bide-Bent. We may also mention that the insignificant parts of Bucklaw and Raymond, were filled by Lavia and Tulli, two excellent second rate tenors, thus accomplishing the pledges in the prospectus of a perfect ensemble. The execution of Donizetti's masterpiece was a second lyric triumph, and if it cannot be called perfect, it was only because of the severe hoarseness of Ronconi, for whom an apology was made at the end of the first act. Madame Persiani's Lucia is European in fame. It is distinguished, not only for the marvels in executive power, but also for its exquisite sensibility and refinement of style. Her voice seems to have gained in volume. Her taste and fancy in the choice of ornaments are well known, and never did she execute more daring feats than at her return on Tuesday. She was welcomed with enthusism; and the applause bestowed throughout the opera was unbounded. The opening cavatina, the duo with Edgar, the touching scene of the signing of the contract, and the mad scena were well sung and acted.

Salvi, the new tenor, created the most powerful sensation, and at once established himself in public favour as an artist of the first rank. He is tail and commanding in figure, with regular and handsome features. His organ is of extensive range, and flute-like quality. His use of the falsetto is so exquisitely managed that it appears part and parcel of his chest voice. In sotto voce passages, there is a finish and delicacy in his execution that we have never seen approached by any artist. As an actor, he is fervent, dignified, and impressive; looking more to the delineation of the whole, than to make points of startling power. Thus the light and shade in the malediction scene was beautifully conceived; and in the prostration of mind, and breaking of the he

### SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

On Friday night, Mendelasolm's "Elijah" was performed for the first time in London, at Exeter Hall, but at our hour of going to press, we find it impossible to give a notice, until the ensuing week, of its reception. We were present, however, at the rehearsal on Wednesday evening, and are thus enabled to vindicate the principal alterations the gifted composer has made in his work since its triumphant production last autumn at the Birmingham Festival. On the entrance of Mendelsohn into the orchestra on Wednesday night, he was tremendously cheered by the amateurs and artists. The changes will strike the latter more than the former; in numerous instances the alterations are very slight, not affecting the forms nor the ideas, but simply technical improvements. The latter part of the chorus, "Help, Lord," has been rewritten. At the close of the recitative chorus, "The deeps afford no water," there is a little alteration. The air, "If with all your hearts," sung by Mr. Lockey, is slightly altered. The latter part of the double chorus, "Sung by Mr. Lockey, is slightly altered. The recitative, "Now Cherith's brook? (Miss Dolby) has been slightly altered. The recitative and duet, "Give me thy son," (Miss Birch and Mr. Phillips), has been re-written, although the general features of the first version may be traced throughout; the latter part in due "Thou shalt love the Lord," is new. The chorus, "Biessed are the men," may be almost considered as re-written, though still the character of the first version remains. The recitative and chorus, "As dod the Lord," has been elightly altered. The chorus, "Biessed are the men," may be almost considered as re-written, though still the character of the first version remains. The recitative and chorus, "The chorus," the sense of the first version remains. The recitative and chorus, "The chorus," the part of the first version remains. The recitative, "On thou, who makes," has been selightly neared the chorus, "As been re-written as also the chorus, "The firs

# CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The great feature of the third scheme was the C Minor Symphony of Beethoven, which was executed with unprecedented vigour, the new readings of Costa telling to the manifest advantage in the certitude of the attacks. The introduction of Mozart's Symphony in D, op. 88, for the first time at these Concerts, caused wonderment that such a work should have hitherto passed unheeded. The Andante is one of the loveliest of movements, brimful of elegance and melody: it was rapturously encored. There is no minuet and trio in this work; but the finale, with its wonderful imitative parts so closely worked, and its melodious imagery, again raised a demand for a repetition, which, however, the Conductor did not comply with, as it was an overwhelming demonstration—the only excuse, to our minds, for encores at all. The overtures were the picturesque "Preciosa" of Weber, and the lovely "Lodoiska" of Cherubini: both went with the highest precision. Spohr's Concertante in A, op. 48, for Two Violins, played by Blagrove and Willy, is not the one given last season by Sivori and Sainton. The Andante was finely rendered, but the Rondo lacked high finish and certainty. Blagrove and Willy are two of our best violinists, unquestionably; but their school is not of the highest order. Sterndale Bennett's fourth Pianoforte Concerto in F Minor, op. 19, was welcomed as an old friend. It was delightfully performed by the accomplished composer, especially in the Barcarole, a poetical movement, deliciously scored, the flute bit, so nicely interpreted by Ribas, being quite a gem. The vocal selection comprised Rossini's duo, "Dove Var," sung by Manyers and F. Lablache; Beethoven's terzetto, "Tremate," by Mdme. Caradori Allan, Mr. Manyers, and Signor F. Lablache; and Auber's scena, "Plaisirs du rang Suprème," by Mdme. Caradori : but the instrumental performarce seemed to kill everything on this occasion.

"Tremate," by Mdme. Caradori Allan, Mr. Manvers, and Sigmor F. Lablache; and Auber's scena, "Plaistrs du rang Suprème," by Mdme. Caradori: but the instrumental performarce seemed to kill everything on this occasion.

The Musical Union.—At the second meeting on Tuesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms, Onslow's Quintet in D No. 5, for two violins (Deloffre and Goffrie), viola (Hill), and two violoncellos (Piatti and Pilet), was charmingly played, Piatti distinguishing himself in the largo, and Deloffre in the minuet and trio, well sustained throu hout by the other able executants. Lindsay Sloper, sided by Deloffre and Pilet, gave an artistical reading of Beethoven's Trio in E flat, op. 70. Mozart's Quartet in D, No. 10, concluded this fine selection.

Musical Arrivals.—The two brothers Helmsberger, sons of the Philharmonic and Opera Leader in Vienna, have arrived in London; both are distinguished violinists. Staudigl, the great basso, came to town with them, accompanied also by Hoelzel, the composer and vocalist, and Mr. Gregg, an English basso. Pischek is now on a tour with Jullien, and has sang with immense success in Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, &c. Mendelssohn, accompanied by Joachim, the youthful violinist, arrived on Monday. Madame Dinglestadt (Jenny Lutzer,) will make her debût at the Ancient Concerts, on Wednesday next. Mademoistele Molina de Mendi, the niece of Madame Garcia, the mother of Malibran and Viardot Garcia, has arrived in London for the season. Vieuxtemps, the violinist, has also arrived. Willmers, the Danish Planist, is expected daily.

Mr. WILSON'S SONGS OF SOOTLAND.—On Monday night at the Music Hall, Store-street, this great illustrator of Scottish melody, began his agreeable entertainments for the season, and the crowded state of the room proved his undiminished popularity

inshed popularity

MANTEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The programme for Friday's Concert included aydn's Symphony in C letter Q, and Mendelssohn's A minor, Weber's "Oberon" verture, Sterndale Benneti's "Naïads," and Rossini's "William Tell," and a election from Meyerbeer's "Robert," arranged by Negri.

# MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

On Monday will be the fourth and last of the Historical Concerts at Exeter Hall; the fourth meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, and the 109th Anniversary Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians, at Freemasons' Hall, Lord Saltoun in the chair; a host of vocal talent will be heard on the occasion.

On Wednesday will be the second concert of Ancient Music, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington, and conducted by Sir H. R. Bishop.

Made. Viardot Garcia has created an extraordinary sensation in Berlin by singing in German, in one evening, the two parts of Alice and the Princess in Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable." She undertook the task in consequence of the sudden iliness of Mille. Tuczek.

The Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, has signed a contract with the gifted sister of Malibran, for the ensuing season. In securing Viardot Garcia, the new enterprise has acquired a treasure, for she is equally great in soprano and contratto parts.

enterprise has acquired a treasure, for she is equally great in soprano and contralto parts.

Bordas, the new tenor, of the Académic Royale, Paris, has been favourably received, but it is not a startling talent. Meyerbeer quitted Vienna on the 2d for Berlin, and will go from thence to Paris, to superintend the production of his works. He has been offered with Jenny Lind carte blanche for the French Opera. Berlioz has been received enthusiastically in St. Petersburg. A Spanish troop of comedians and dancers have appeared in Paris, and have engaged Drury Lane Theatre at the close of the present season. Mr. and Mime. Oury, the violinist and pianist, after a career of immense success in Italy, have returned to London for the season.

# THE VELASQUEZ PORTRAIT OF PRINCE CHARLES.

THE VELASQUEZ PORTRAIT OF PRINCE CHARLES.

A splendid historical picture is now exhibiting at 21, Old Bond-street; which its fortunate possessor maintains to be the "lost portrait" of Prince Charles (afterwards Charles I.), painted at Madrid, in 1623, by Velazquez. The romantic expedition of Charles and the Duke of Buckingham, to Madrid, to settle the affair of the marriage of the Prince with the Infanta of Spain, will, doubtless, be remembered. During the Prince's stay at Madrid, he sat to Velazquez for his portrait; it has long been considered as "a lost picture," and supposed to have followed the fate of Buckingham, its possessor. The owner of the present picture, however, states that documents in his possession prove the identity of the picture with the "lost" treasure.

Be this as it may, the Portrait has the characteristics of the natural style of "the painter of men," as Velazquez has been emphatically called from his comparative weakness in representing female beauty. The picture has the admirable drawing, composition. and colouring, and magical effect of its reputed painter. The Prince wears a brilliant suit of armour; his right arm rests upon a large globe, the hand bearing a baton; the left hangs over the hilt of his sword; and the face is seen in a three-quarter view; and, above and behind the figure is a rich yellow damask drapery, striped with red, "the national colours of Spain."

The figure—three-quarter—is remarkably graceful in the attitude; the head is powerfully painted, and bespeaks the flower and prime of life. The rich auburn hair falls in luxuriant tresses; and the hands display consummate skill The background is a spirited episode of war—a citadel and a fierce conflict of cavalry.

The works of Velazquez are rare in England; but the exhibition of this Picture will, in all probability, lead to a decision of its identity, over and above the proofs in the owner's possession. In the meantime, this single Painting, possessing the leading characteristics of one who equalled, if not excelled T

# METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Court of Common Council held on Monday, Deputy Peacock brought up the Report from the Commissioners of Sewers upon the subject of the Health of Towns Bill. The Report alluded to the steps taken by the Commissioners upon the subject. There had been no neglect on their part, but, in the course of the last sixteen years, they had caused new and capacious sewers to be built, at a cost of about £200,000, thereby providing drainage to such an extent, that there were within the area of the City's boundaries about 48 miles lineal of public sewers. The drainage for the adjacent districts had also been well attended to. The Report proceeded to point out what had been done to promote cleanliness, and add to the general salubrity, and called upon the Court to endeavour to procure the exemption of the City from the operation of the bill. The Court has also been occupied with the Government measure of Education. Mr. Francis Bennock submitted a motion for an address to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to exercise every legitimate influence vested in the Crown to urge forward in Parliament such measures as shall provide for the general education of the people. During the discussion various statistics were brought forward to show the deficiency of schools, and a general argument arose upon the whole subject of Education. The debate was adjourned.

East India House Directors.—On Wednesday a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of six directors in the room of Mr. Henry Alexander, Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville, Major James Oliphant, Mr. John Shepherd, Mr. Francis Warden, and Sir William Young, Bart., who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Mr. William Butterworth Bayley, Mr. Russell Ellice, Major-General Archibald Galloway, C.B., Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., Mr.. Ross Donnelly Mangles, M.P., and Mr. John Masterman, M.P.

Bank of England.—On Tuesday there was an election at the

bridge, with the exception of a few houses in York-street, is now entirely cleared, and the viaduct on which the trains will run, complete as far as High-street, Lambeth.

The Government Measure on Education. On Wednesday there was a very large meeting of influential persons favourable to the measure at the Proposals of the Government for the spread of education. On Wednesday there was a very large meeting of influential persons favourable to the measure at the Freemasons Hall. Lord Ashley was in the chair; and the Bishops of Norwi hand St. Asaph, Mr. Labouchere, and other eminent individuals, spoke in support of the plan. A strong petition to Parliament in its favour was adopted. On the motion of Mr. Hoare, the banker, a vote of thanks was passed to Lord Ashley. A general conference of the opponents of the measure was held on Tuesday and Wednesday at Crosby Hall, at which many of the leading Dissenters were present. Various resolutions, deprecatory of the proposals of the Government, were agreed to. On Wednesday night, a meeting of the inhabitants of Finsbury took place, to oppose the Government scheme of education. Resolutions to this effect were carried by a majority, though not so considerable as was evidently anticipated.

The New Struett From Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords.—On Wednesday the demolition of the first part of the houses in Tothill-street, Dean-street, and the Almonry, Westminster, for the formation of the proposed street from the new House of Lords to Buckingham Palace, was commenced.

Chear Travelling in the Metrofolis.—On Monday, omnibuses commenced running from Battersea to Hoxton, conveying passengers the entire distance, about nine miles, for sixpence. The Ana and Bee steam-vessels, running from London-bridge to the West-end, reduced their fares to one halfpenny; and the Citizen Steam-boat Company commenced running their vessels to Hammersmith, Wandsworth, and Putney, at reduced fares.

Nighthy Steam-boat Company commenced running their vessels to Hammersmith, was also as a subs

A Woman Burned to Death.—On Monday, Mr. Joseph Payne held an inquest at the Blue Last, Broadway, Blackfriars, on the body of Elizabeth Maxwell, aged forty-four, whose death occurred under the following frightful circumstances:—The evidence proved that the deceased, who was the wife of a respectable tailor, living at No. 5, Broadway, had been very much addicted to drink; in short, so great was her propensity to drinking that she would borrow money from any one that she knew, to purchase gin with, and on Saturday last she obtained 6d. from her landlord in this way, and sent a little girl to fetch some spirits. Having been drinking previously, she became quite inebriated, and, as it is presumed, while in the act of removing a sheet from the fireplace, which was hanging to air, fell down, when her dress became ignited from a red-hot cinder, and before assistance came forward she was completely burnt to death; her features being so frightfully distorted, that it was difficult to conceive that the body was the remains of a human creature. A verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded.

Fire in the Edgware-boad.—On Monday night, at ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the New Small Debts Court, 112. Edgware-road. Although engines soon arrived on the spot, two hours elapsed before the fire could be extinguished. By that period the whole of the upper portion of the building was destroyed, and the lower part nearly burnt out. The backs of some of the houses in Chapel-street are damaged, but fortunately not to any great extent. The premises numbered 111, in the occupancy of Messys. Howitt and Co., silk mercers, have also sustained some damage; and those belonging to Mr. Hedges, harness maker, No. 109. The whole of the parties are insured. It appears that some workmen had been employed during the day, in getting the Count ready for opening on Wednesday, and it is supposed that they must have left the fires improperly extinguished.

### CHESS.

# TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. P."—Tickets for the Annual Festival of the Yorkshire Chess Association are procurable, we should think, both in Leeds and York. A very powerful muster is anticipated, several players of eminence having signified their intention of being present.

"J. T. L."—Stanley's Magazine is procurable in London: enquire of Wiley and

anticipated, several players of eminence naving significations of occurrences are present.

4. T. L."—Stanley's Magazine is procurable in London: enquire of Wiley and Putnam, the American Booksellers,

6. H. S.," New.—The promised packet is detained only that it may contain the forthcoming "Hand-book."

8. B. J. S." is thanked. Our reason for asking was that we had received a copy of the same position from another source.

9. Carolus,"—Similar corrections will be always acceptable.

9. Would-be Chess-Palyer,"—In all such cases, the moves should be retraced, and the King first checked should be protected by the interposition of one of his men, or be played out of check.

9. Ceecus,"—"N. D."—"K. O. X."—The Enigma No. 142 can be solved in two-moves.

"Cocus."—"N. D."—"K. O. X."—The Enigma No. 142 can be solved in two moves.

"K. O. X."—We regret not having space to repeat the beautiful Problem by Mr. Bolton to which you allude: it may be found, however, on any of the wrappers of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," during the years 1842—3—and 4.

"T. F.," Liverpool.—The difficulty appears to consist in the first move. Play the White Q to K 6th, and mate seems to follow as a matter of course.

"P. P."—"L. S. D."—You may now obtain printed diagrams for recording Problems, Ends of Games, &c., of Hastings, in Carey-street, for a mere trifte per hundred: a desideratum long asked for by our numerous contributors, and which will enable them to send their Problems in future properly described on diagrams, and thus avoid all chance of error.

"Juvenis."—You must send a Post-office Order for 4s. 4d. to the Publisher of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," and then you can receive it at breakfast every Thursday or Friday morning. All applications for back Numbers, Volumes, &c., and for the Chess Treatiese enumerated, should be made to Hustings, of Carey-street, who has a large collection of Chess works always on sale.

"Cver"—The position appears to be still defective; but, with the Pawn at Q Kt 3rd, it is not inelegant; for, then, White would first play Kt to Q Kt 5th; 2ndly, R to K B 8th; and, finally, mate with R at K B 5th. Had you taken the trouble to forward the position in the first instance, the solution, or some explanation, would have been given you immediately; but we have repeatedly stated that we cannot undertake to furnish solutions unless the Problems themselves are sent.

"L. E. F."—We have no means of referring to back Numbers: you must have the goodness to send the position.

"E."—In Castling on the K's side, you play K to Kt sq, and R to B sq. On the Q's side, you play K to Q B sq, and R to Q sq.

"H. G." will find the Problem mentioned on the wrapper of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."

"Lipha."—You are mistaken both as tq 164 and 168. If, in the latter, Blac

Chronicle."

\*Talpa." - Fou are mistaken both as to 164 and 168. If, in the latter, Black claim a Knight, you can mate with the B at Q Kt sq.

\*Solutions by "N. D.," "L. D. K.," "Echees," "W. S. L.," "Cocus," "C. F.,"

"W. H. C.," "Plo," "Bindrokia," "G. A. H.," "Withdart," "W. F. T. H.,"

"W. S. S.," and "H. C. M.," are correct. Those by "Styk," "E. B. S.,"

"Philip," "D. J.," "T. R. B.," Manchester; "J. B. W.," Exeter; "A. D. A.,"

and "T. W." we wrong. " Philip," "D. J.," "T. I. and "T. W.," are wrong.

NHITE.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 168. BLACK.

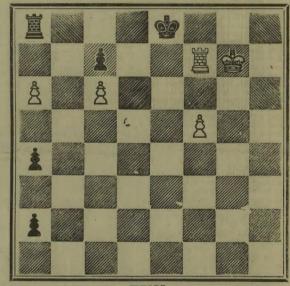
1. P to Q R 8th (a)
Becomes a Q (ch)

3. B to K 6th (ch)

(a) 1. P to R 8th Becoming a Kt (ch) 2. Kt to R 3rd 2. K to R 2nd (double ch)
3. B to Q Kt sq Mate

> PROBLEM, No. 169. By Mr. Mc. G-Y. White to play and mate in four moves.

> > BLACK.



# WHITE.

# CHESS IN GERMANY.

The two following Games were recently played at Leipsic between the Count Vitzhum, a leading amateur of the Cercle des Echecs, in Paris, and Herr Hirsch-

BLACK (Count V.)	WHITE (Herr H.)	BLACK (Count V.)	WHITE (Herr H.)
1. K P two	K P two	16. K to his 2d	K Kt to his 5th
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	17. B takes Q Kt	QB to K3d
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	18. B takes B	R takes B
4. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3d	19. Q Kt to K 4th	B to Q Kt 3d
5. Q Kt P two	K B to Q Kt 3d	20. K R to his 4th	Kt to K B 7th
6. Q P one	Q P one	21. Kt takes Kt (c)	B takes Kt
7. QRP two	QR P two	22. K takes B	Q takes K Kt P
8. Q Kt P one	Q Kt to K 2d	23. K R to K 4th (d)	Q to her 7th (ch)
9. Q to her Kt 3d	Castles	24. K to Kt sq	R to K Kt 3d
10. K Kt to his 5th	P to Q 4th (a)	25. K Kt P two	Q takes Q P
11. P takes P	Q Kt takes P	26. Q to her B 4th	Q to K Kt 6th
12. Q B to Q R 3d	R to K sq		(ch)
13. Q Kt to Q 2d	K R P one	27. K to B sq	R to B 3d (ch)
14. KRP two	P takes Kt	28. K to his 2d	
15. P takes P	B takes K B P		QR to Qsq (ch)
	(ch) (b)	Black res	igned.
		the same of the sa	

(a) This gives an opening for Black's Q B. He ought rather to have played Q to K sq.
(b) Prettily played.
(c) Instead of taking the Kt, he should have moved Q to her B 4th, having an easy won game with his two Rooks doubled on K R's file.
(d) Q to her B 4th would have been better play.

white (Herr H.) 1. K P two 2. K B P two 3. K B to Q B 4th 4. B takes Kt P	BLACK (Count V.) K P two P takes P Q Kt P two Q B to Kt 2nd	10. Q P two 11. K B to Q 3rd 12. K to Kt sq 13. K R P two	BLACK (Count V.) K Kt P two Castles K Kt to R 3rd K Kt P one		
5. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q to K R 5th (ch)	14. K Kt to his 5th	B takes Kt		
6. K to B sq	K Kt to B 3rd	15. P takes B	Q takes P		
7. K Kt to B 3rd	Q to K R 4th	16. Kt to K 4th	Q to K Kt 2nd		
8. K P one	K Kt to his 5th	17. Kt to B 6th (ch)			
9, Q to K 2nd	B to K 2nd	18. Q B takes P, and	wins.		
CHESS ENIGMAS.					

		0 10 10 10		
		(HITHERTO U	NPUBLISHED.)	
		No. 143.—B	y Mr. Clare.	
	WHITE .	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
	K at Q 2nd	K at Q 5th	Ps at K B 3rd,	QR7th
	Kt at Q 7th		K 2nd, Q B 5th,	-
	Kt at Q Kt 7th	Ps at QB 3rd and	and Q Kt 3rd	
		White to play and	mate in four moves.	
		No. 144.—By	Mr. Kuiper.	
	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
	K at Q Kt sq	K at Q Kt 3rd	Ps at Q 3rd, Q Kt	Kts at Q Kt sq,
	Qat K B 7th	Rat K R sq	2nd, and Q R 3rd	and Q Kt 6th
	R at Q B 5th	Rat K R 7th		Pat QR 4th
	Kt at K 6th	B at K 4th	The same of the same	Office Section 1
ı		White playing first, t	o mate in four moves.	
ı		No 145 - By Mr.	A T. of Inowich	

K at Q B sq Ps at Q 3rd, and Q B 2nd White to play, and mate in three moves. K at his 6th B at K Kt 6th Kts at K B 5th, and

### OUR DOMESTIC COLUMN.

Across the barren intoducans, I'm coming full of glee,
My magic wand is in my hand,
My step is light and free;
Beneath my feet sweet flowers arise,
And sprinkle all the ground;
The dasy's star, the cowslip's gold,

The gentle zephyr is my breath, With violets perfumed; My palace is the wide, wide world, By Nature's sun illumed; My music is the warbler's song, Amongst the clothing trees; My dancers are the budding sprays, Pousetting in the breeze.

Away, away, ye biting winds, And leave me to my toll; Touch not, thou nipping frost, the vest, I spread upon the soll; Sing on, ye merry warbling choir; Dance on, ye trembling sprays; Awake, ye mortals, and enjoy Your happy vernal days.—M. C. C.

Pousetting in the breeze.

Your happy vernal days.—M. C. C.

SOVER'S FOOD FOR THE POOR.

Nourishing Meagre Food for Lent.—Put two ounces of butter or oil into a two gallon and a half stewpan, peel two ounces of onions, cut thin, put them on the fire till lightly brown (stirring it now and then), and half a pound of vegetables, as turnips, leeks, celery, carrots, &c. Do not peel them, or throw away anything, except that part which may be decayed, but wash them well, cut them in a slanting direction, put them in the stewpan, and fry ten minutes longer; put in a pound and a quarter of peas, fill up with two gallons of water; let it simmer for three hours, or till the peas are in a pulp; mix half a pound of oatmeal with a pint of water, make it into a liquid paste, pour it into the stewpan, stirring it with a spoon; add three ounces of salt, half an ounce of brown sugar, boil it ten minutes, and it is ready for use. A little mint, bay leaf, thyme, marjoram, winter savoury, in small quantities, is an improvement, and also soaking the peas in soft water. Although this food is entirely deprived of animal substance, yet the farinacous ingredients will act generously on the digestive organs, particularly to a stomach which has suffered from want of food.

Fisherman's Food for the Coast.—Cut four pounds of fresh fish of any kind in large pieces; put it in your pan, with three ounces of salt, half an ounce of sugar, a little pepper, two bay leaves, a little thyme, one quart of water, and let it stew gently; mix one pound of oatmeal with seven quarts of lukewarm water, and pour it over the fish; stir it gently, so as not to break it too much; let it boil twenty minutes, and it is done. A red herring or dried salt fish, previously soaked, is exceedingly good to make this food; but omit the salt, if all salt fish is used.

Savory Rice Food.—Having saved the bones of the previous day, a very good.

soaked, is exceedingly good to make this food; but omit the salt, if all salt fish is used.

Savory Rice Food.—Having saved the bones of the previous day, a very good food may be made as follows:—Take six pounds of bones, which break into small pieces, and boil in ten quarts of water, for four hours; having added three ounces of salt, a small bunch of thyme, bay leaf, and savory. Put into a stew-pan two onions cut thin, half a pound of vegetables, as carrots, turnips, celery, &c., cut very thin; half an ounce of sugar; put it on the fire for fiteen minutes, stirring it occasionally; add half pound of oatmeal, and mix well; moisten with two gallons of the stock from the bones; add one and a quarter pounds of rice, previously soaked: boil till tender, and serve.

Curry Fish.—Put into a stew-pan one onion, a small bunch of bay-leaf, thyme, and savory; two apples, if convenient, with a quarter-pound of fat, three ounces of salt, and quarter-ounce of sugar, and fry for lifteen minutes. Put one pound of rice, and four quarts of water, and boil till tender: add one ounce of curry powder, mixed in a little water. Cut up six pounds of cheap fish into pieces the size of an egg; add to the above, and boil for twenty or thirty minutes, according to the kind of fish. Salt and dried fish, previously soaked, cooked in this way, is excellent, omitting the salt.

### SERVANTS' CHARACTERS.

excellent, omitting the salt.

SERVANTS' CHARACTERS.

A Correspondent has favoured us with the following decision:—"In an action, in the case, before Lord Kenyon, the declaration stated that the plaintiff's wife having been retained by the defendant as a servant, was dismissed from the said service. That, after she was so dismissed, she had applied to a person of the name of S——, for the purpose of being retained and hired as a servant. That Mrs. S—— was ready and willing to have hired and taken her into her service, if the defendant would have given her a character, and such character was satisfactory. That it was the duty of the defendant by law to have given her such a character as she deserved: and then assigned a breach—that the defendant, not regarding such her duty, wholly refused to give her any character whatever, by reason whereof the said Mrs. S—— refused to hire her into her service. To this the defendant pleaded 'Not Guilty.' On opening the pleadings, Lord Kenyon, addressing himself to the plaintiff's counsel, said, 'Can you make anything of this action? I have road an abstract of the record; it is impossible to support this action.' Upon the plaintiff's Counsel replying that he had no case, his Lordship continued to observe—'There is no case; there is no foundation in law for this action. What one's real feeling would dictate, is one thing; but, can you say that there is a legal obligation on one to give a servant a character at all? You are, indeed, to take care, if you do give a character, to give a true one; but you are not bound to give a character at all. I am confident that this action cannot be maintained.' The above grave decision has been confirmed by the adjudication of cases of a more modern date. Lord Tenterden, amongst other eminent Judges, was, I believe, of the same opinion. You will, I submit, be conferring a great boon upon the public generally, by giving publicity to the above in your widely circulated Journal; for, by so doing, Masters and Mistresses will be relieved from all do

# RECEIPTS FOR DRESSING INDIAN MEAL.

RECEITS FOR DRESSING INDIAN MEAL.

To Make Corn Bread.—Take as much meal as is wanted, and stir in with a spoon, water, either cold or hot, enough to make a stiff batter; grease a pan, and pour in the batter, and bake in a quick oven. The blacks in the Southern States make as above, only stiff enough to mix with their hands, and lay it on an iron plate, or common hoe, in front of the fire; they are then called hoe cakes. Salt may be added or not. Or, take corn meal well sifted, stir in boiling water, some lard, a few eggs well beaten, a little salt and soleratus (?): bake in a quick oven. We use a covered spider, or bake pan, and place plenty of coals over and under. Or, mix as above, and add some treacle.

To Make Johnny or Journey Cakes.—Take sitted corn meal a sufficient quantity, beat some eggs, stir in with warm milk, a little salt and saleratus, or pearl-ash, to make a batter: bake in small cakes, on a gyidale.

To Make Indian an Meal Pudding.—Boil one quart of milk mix in it two-and-a-half gills corn meal very smoothly; seven eggs well beaten, a gill of molasses, and a lump of butter: bake it two hours.

A Boiled Indian Meal Pudding.—Mix one quart of meal with three quarts of milk very smoothly; add three eggs and a gill of molasses; it must be put on at surrise, and kept boiling untill about three o'clock; the bag must be left loose, as the meal swells very much.

To make Mush, or Hasty Pudding.—Put on one or two quarts of water with a little salt; when it boils sprinkle in corn meal, and stir with a stick until pretty thick; let it boil from a half to an hour; keep stirring to prevent its burning. To be eaten with milk, or butter and molasses.

Hommony and Milk.—Take some Indian corn to mill, tell the miller to crack it as coarsely as possible; slift out the meal and blow of the husks; take a sufficient quantity, and put it on to boil with plenty of water and a little salt; with a skimmer take off what busks rise to the top; let it boil fills off. It eats well, either cold or warm, with milk.

Hommony

Mrs. Toosypegs was the widow—poor thing—of a highly-respectable eating-house keeper, who, she assured me, used to do such a deal in the eating line, that he would sometimes have as many as five hundred dinners a day. Unfortunately, however, one evening, "the spirit of progress," as they call it, got into his head, and he would go having an ordinary for the Million, every day, at every half-hour, at only fifteen-pence a head. But the Million, drat'em! had every one of them the appetites of a hundred; and the consequence was, that there was no satisfying them, although he gave them oceans of soup, and as much fish as they could eat, by way of what he called a damper to their raging appetites: though really it seemed quite thrown away upon them; for, Lord bless you, when the joint was brought up, they seemed to be as fresh and ravenous as ever, and would fall to at the meat as if the Million were a parcel of boa-constrictors, and only in the habit of being fed twice a year. And she declared that, often and often, the waiters had to shake many of the Million, to wake them up and get them to pay; and that, when they swept up the room of a night, she had, over and over again, collected several gross of waistcoat buttons, which the greedy young ogress had actually burst off with her husband's food. So that, at last, the blessed Million positively eat Mr. Toosypegs through the Insolvent Court, and left him little or nothing to satisfy his poor creditors with; and this so preyed upon her dear man's mind, that, in an insane moment of despair, he raised his own builed-beef knife against himself, and fell, like another Cook, a victim to the Cannibals who prowled about To-heat-he.—The Greatest Plaque of Life.

# MARTHA'S CARRIAGE BUG

MARTHA'S CARRIAGE ECG.

Cut some course lamb's wool into pieces four inches long, cast twenty-five stitches on moderate sized pins—lst row plain knitting. 2nd row—knit 1, take one of the pieces of wool, and place it exactly between the pins, so that half shall be in front, and half behind, knit 1; bring the back half in front, knit 1--thus the wool will be secured. Proceed in the same way to the end, which will take twelve pieces of wool. Knit these two rows alternately. Various colours may be prettily introduced in forms of diamonds, vandykes, &c., according to the fancy of the knitter. A very durable mat may be made in the same way, by substituting pieces of cloth, cut 3 inches long, and a quarter of an inch wide, instead of lamb's wool.—A Knitter.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED. SIR DUGALD LITTLE GILMOUR, K.C.B.

SIR DUGALD LITTLE GILMOUR, K.C.B.

THIS gallant officer entered the Army in 1794, and rose through every grade to that of Lieutenant-General, the 23rd November, 1841. From the time of his becoming a British soldier to the peace of 1814, Sir Dugald Gilmour was continually in active service, and won laurel after laurel. The Bay of Quiberon, the West Indies, Holland, Zealand, the Peninsula, saw Gilmour sharing in the dangers and the triumph of almost every battle.

Sir Dugald was decorated with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Bath, and wore the Cross of Honour for the engagements of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Nives, and Toulouse.

The distinguished General died on the 25th ultimo, at Rome. At the time of his death Sir Dugald was Colonel of the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

### COUNT ANTOINE ROY.

COUNT ANTOINE ROY.

COUNT ANTOINE ROY, whose death occurred recently, was born at Chavigny, in Champagne, on the 15th March, 1765. The career of M. Roy was a remarkable one. He begun by the profession of the law, and, during the period of the Republic, he advocated the cause of many illustrious unfortunate families. In 1794, he relinquished the bar, and, turning his attention to commerce, he created a large manufactory in the celebrated Château of Navarre, near Evreux. He commenced his political course as deputy for the Department of the Seine, in 1815. As a member of the Chamber, M. Roy distinguished himself by his attention to the affairs of the Bourse, the saltpetre and powder manufactures, the sinking fund, and the depôts and consignations which were placed under his surveillance. In 1818 he was made, for a very short time, Minister of Finance, and was so again in 1819. He retired from office the 13th December, 1822; and, on the following day, was created, by Louis XVIII., a Count and Peer of France. As a financier the Count Roy was unrivalled. During his administration the receipts of the State annually exceeded the expenses to the amount of 50,100,000 francs. His wise hostility to lotteries and gambling houses led to their abolition. M. Roy was created Minister of Finance for the third time in 1828. He withdrew from office in 1829. Since the Revolution of 1830 Count Roy patriotically took part in every finance debate which might lead to the service of his country. He may be truly mourned as one of the great men of France.

### SIR WILLIAM TEMPLER POLE, BART., D.C.L.



SIR WILLIAM TEMPLER POLE, BART., D.C.L.

This respected Baronet, whose death occurred a few days since, represented a family, which Prince, in his "Worthies of Devon," describes as "both ancient and honourable," stating, besides, that "Pole, in the parish of Tiverton, was the seat and possession thereof from the time of the Norman Conquest, for several generations down." The Baronetcy was conferred, in 1628, on John William Pole, Esq., of Shute, the M.P. for Devon, the eldest son of Sir William Pole, Knight, of Colomb, by Mary, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Peryan, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and descended, in a direct line, to the gentleman just deceased, who was the seventh inheritor of the title. He was born in 1782, and married twice. By his first wife, Sophia Anne, only daughter of George Templer, Esq., of Shapwick House, county Somerset, he had one son; and by his second, Charlotte Fraser, niece of John Farquhar, Esq., of Fonthill Abbey, Wilts, he had two sons and two daughters.

Sir William Pole was a Deputy-Lieutenant of the counties of Devon

two daughters.

Sir William Pole was a Deputy-Lieutenant of the counties of Devon and Somerset, and served as High Sheriff of the former in 1818. He enjoyed the patronage of two livings.

# THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday)—Although the arrivals of English wheat for our market since Monday have been moderate, the show of samples here to-day was very small. Owing to a demand having sprung up for France, the sale for wheat of home produce was active, at an advance in the currences obtained on Monday of quite 2s per quarter, and at which age to analyze the whole of which were disposed of afiolat for the French markets, at 1s 52 per quarter more money. Many of the holders refused to sell even at that amount of improvement. Nearly 14 000 quarters of foreign barley have strived this week, the finest qualities of which met a rendy inquiry, for grinding and malting purposes, at 1s per quarter advance in the quotations. Malt was in fair request, at very full prices. The supply of foreign cats was great, yet a g od business was passing in them, at 6d per quarter more money. Boans, peas, Indian corn, and flour were quite as dear.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 410; barley, 740; malt, —; oats, 920. 'Irish: Wheat, ; barley, —; malt, —; oats, 870. Foreign: Wheat, 4200; barley, 13,820; malt, 2500; oats, 22,550. Flour: 3120 sucks. — barrels

English: Wheat, Seyes and Kont, not. 7to 169s; ditto white, 77s to 84s; Norrells and son.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 4:10; barley, 710; malt, —; cats, 200. 'Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; malt, —; cats, 870. Foreign: Wheat, 4:20; barley, 13,8:20; malt, 230; cats, 2:2,5:50. Flour: 3:10 sacks, — barreis

English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 7:5 to 89s; ditto white, 77s to 84s; Norrolk and Suffolk, red, 72s to 76s; ditto white, 77s to 89s; rye, 52s to 56s; grinding barley, 42s to 4s; distilling, 48s to 50s; malting ditto, 53s to 50s; Lincoln and Nortolk malt, 72s to 74s; brown ditto, 57s to 68s; Kingston and Ware, 75s to 76s; Chevaller, 75s to 78s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed cats, 28s to 33s; potato ditto, 33s to 35s; Youghal and Cork, black, 28s to 32s; potato ditto, 33s to 35s; Youghal and Cork, black, 28s to 32s; ditto white, —s to —s; fick beans, new, 44s to 47s; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 52s to 55s; maje, 53s to 55s; white, 54s to 75s; boilcas, 55s to 60s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 56s; 53s; obsection and Yorkshire, 48s to 52s, per 280 lbs. Foreign —Darzig red wheat, 74s to 78s; white, 76s to 80s; barriel, 40s to 48s; cata. 28s to 23s; beans, 4t to 56s; and peas, —s to —s per barrel.

up to -s. Foreign, red. -s to -s; extra, -s; which, -s to -s; extra, -s berowh.

ad.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 4t olds; of household \$1\$ to 94, per 4lbs loaf.

perial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 74s 5d; barley, 49s 8d; osts, 32s 7d; rye, 54s 10d; 50s 10d; peas, 56s 0d.

Six Week\* Average.—Wheat, 75s 6d; barley, 52s 0d; osts, 31s 9d; rye, 56s 0d;

ofh in pockets and bags, at fully last week's quotations. Otherwise, however, the trade is cary, at burely late rates.

Sussex pockets, £3 18s to £4 6s; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 4s to £4 18s; Mid, and East Kent litto, £4 12s to £6 10s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Adair's, 14s 3d; Holywell Main, 15s 6d; Wylam, 15s; Killingworth, 16s 6d; ttewart's, 19s; and Lambton, 18s 9d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Notwithstanding the supply of beasts here, to-day, was large—or pawards of 1900 head—we have to report a steady, though not to say brisk, demand for that escription of stock, at fully Monday's quotations. There were in the market 310 oxen and ows, £03 sheep, and 75 calves from Holland and Germany. The numbers of sheep were omparatively small. Most breeds moved off freely; but the highest figure for the best od Jawan, in the wool, did not exceed 5a 4 per 8th. From the 1sie of Wight, the arrivals were madl—viz., 20 sheep, and 18 ismis. Alth ugh the total supply of the latter was large, the rade was firm, and, is some instances, the rates had an upward tendency—the best Down qualities producing 6s 4d per 8th. Calves were a slow Inquiry, at barely rate rates; but ples were quite as dear, with a full average number on ofter. Mich cows were dull, at from £16 of £19 each, including their small calf.

Per 8th. to sink the offatils—Cuarse and inferior beants, 36 04 to 3s 23; second quality dited.

Prices in by the carease:—Inferior besf, 2s 10.1 to 3s 0.1; middling ditto, 3s 0.1 to 3s 2.1; prime prices in by the carease:—Inferior besf, 2s 0.1 to 5s 0.1; middling ditto, 3s 0.1 to 5s 0.1; harge pork, 3s 8.1 to 4s 0.1 to 5s 0.1; harge pork, 3s 8.1 to 4s 0.1 to 5s 0.1; prime ditto, 4s 0.1 to 5s 0.1; prime

# MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

MONFITARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In the Money Market, accommodation has been gradually increasing in difficulty during the week; and, towards the close, 5½ to 6 per cent for two months' paper, and 5½ to 5½ per cent for shorter periods, have been the lowest rates. As this is in advance of the minimum Bank rate, it must necessarily follow that further restrictions must be shortly resorted to by the Directors, or the demand for assistance will naturally tend to the Bank of England, as the cheapest market. To prevent this, it is generally understood that all descriptions of accommodation will be limited to thirty days, and should that not prove a sufficiency of the state of the s

cient check, then an advance to 6 per cent will be adopted. In the meantime, the Directors must sell a large portion of their securities, for the purpose of lessening the disproportion that at present exists between the Bank notes in the hands of the public, and the amount of bullion remaining in the Bank. Such a step would, under different circumstances, have created the greatest alarm among the trading community, but, in the present case, is not viewed with any stronger feeling than that of inspiring increased caution. For months past all extensive firms have been shortening their credits, and counselling their immediate connections to follow the same course. Business, consequently, has been confined to supplying immediate demands, and it may be confidently asserted that less speculation never existed than at present. This leaves the accommodation market open to those whose peculiar necessities always require a certain amount of assistance, while it affords confident hope that our existing deficulties will, at the worst, be only productive of temporary inconvenience.

the account of a loss speculation never existed than at present. This leaves the account of a loss than the account of a loss than the account of the productive of temporary inconvenience.

The English Market opened on Monday, with Consols quoting 85½ to ½. The approaching account day, leading to business, a gradual advance to 85½ occurred Before closing, however, 85½ became the current quotation. Consol Scrip opened at 4 discount, but the closing price was 3½ to ½. An improvement of about ½ per cent with a steady market on Tuesday, was succeeded by the most remarkable fluctuations on Wednesday. Consols opened at 86½, when the Chancery broker, and Government broker, both appearing as buyers, gave an impetus to the market. This was increased by an absurd rumour (which answered the intended purpose for a short time) that the Bank had obtained permission from the Government to issue four millions of notes, beyond the amount directed by the Charter. Consols in consequence advanced to 87½ for Money. The market was, however, in a state to be easily affected, and some sales produced a reaction to the extent of the rise. The last price was 86½ for Money. Thursday was occepted in settling the account, and very few transactions occurred. Exchaque Bills have been as low as 5s. discount, and Indian Bonds, 73. discount. Prices at the closs were heavy, as the following list will demonstrate:—Bank Stock, 193½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 85½; Briree per Cent. Consols, 86½; New Three-and.-a-Quarter per Cent, 87½; Long Annutities, 3½ findia Bonds, 74. discount. Prices at the closs were heavy, as the following list will demonstrate:—Bank Stock, 193½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 85½; Three per Cent. Consols Scrip, 2½ dis.; Exchequer Bills have been as low as 5s. discount, and Indian Bonds, 74. discount. Prices at the close were heavy, as the following list will demonstrate.—Bank Stock, 193½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 85½; Three per Cent. Consols, 86½; New Three-and.-a-Quarter per Cent, 80½; Long Annutities, 3½ for the Account. The per C

# THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

FOREIGN OFFICE, APRIL 10.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. John Groom, as Consul at Harwich for his Majesty the King of Hanover.

WHITEHALL, Manch 20.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Richard Bughey Mock Lingard, of Maidstone and Folkostone, in the county of Kent, Gent., to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

W. KNIGHT, Reading, wine merchapt. C. SFEWART, Little St. James's-street, builder. IDENMAN, Quadrant, Regent-street, atono mason. E. TIBBEY, Frith-street, Soho, diamond sorchant. E. PFITET and W. KEWTUN, Lancasier-place, Strand, may seents. M. ELL, Frnoh-lanc, Corabilit, newswender. R. SMITH, Scena, bevonshire, butcher. H. H. ACEY, Excter, builder. J. DUNNICLIER, Nottingham, lace manufacturer. P. IV. ONG, Liverpool, merchant. E. ROGERS, Liverpool, licensed victualler. R. DICKINSON, pulcon-in-the-Fylde, Lancashire, malister.

M. BUCHANAN, Glasgow. J. LILBURN, Tradeaton of Glasgow, wright and joiner.

# FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

3rd West India Regiment: Quartermaster Sergeant R. Horsley to be Quartermaster, vice W. Wakefield.

BREVET.—Capt. G. Warren to be Major in the Army; Brev.—Major G. Warren to be Lieut.—Col. in the Army.

MEMORANDUM.—The Christian names of Ensign Whitlock, of the 4th Foot, are George Frederick Foot, as previously stated.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Royal Gloucestershire Regiment of Hussar Yeomanry: W. O. Maclaine to be Cornet, vice Sawyer.

Graper. M. A SECKELBRIGHT. J. BANGRAMAN, Duncarted, Magnathen, proposition, G. BERRYMAN, Stannes, Middlesce, Hocosad victoration. R. SWOOMS, Wearstern Johnson, J. D. SYMES, Axminstor, Devemberry, or provide the standard of the standard of

re, 50s to 82s for Cheduer, 56s to 62s for Double Gloucester, Os for Derby, and 66s to 80s per cwt. Eggs are selling at from 10s to 15s provisions very little is doing. Ight improvement to notice in the demand for 'the best hops, light improvement to notice in the demand for 'the best hops, and the light improvement to notice in the demand for 'the best hops, and the light improvement to notice in the demand for 'the best hops, and the light improvement to notice in the demand for 'the best hops, and the light improvement to notice in the light improvement to a supplied the light improvement t

On the 12th instant, John Earlord, Eq., to Mary Ann, daughter of the late John Cortect, the Key, Joseph Moore, by Green, R. N.—On Wednesday, the 7th instant, at Egromont, Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late of 8th Instant, John Earlord, Eq., to Hartet, only daughter of Capital Six A H. Sieel, vices of 8th Instant, John Earlord, Eq., to Hartet, only daughter of the late John Cortect, and the late of 8th Instant, John Earlord, Eq., to Hartet, only daughter of the late John Cortect, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland, by the 1st. Seed, vices, and the late Major-Cumberland,

# FINE ARTS.

Corpt and Nubba; from Drawings made on the Spot, by David Roberts, R.A. With Historical Descriptions by William Brockedon, F.R.S. Lithographed by Louis Haghe. Part I. F. G. Moon.
Every lover of art and travel must hail with satisfaction this commencement of the publication of another Section of the results of Mr. David Roberts's late Visit to the East. The portion already issued—Holy Land and Palestine—has, undoubtedly, realised the high expectation raised by the elaborate richness and vivid beauty of the Artis's Sketches, exhibited a few years since; and, the Part before us will amply maintain this high reputation. The interest of the subject is thus emphatically apostrophised by Mr. Brockedon, in the opening of the Introduction to the work: "Egypt! How remote—how vast, are the historical associations which this word cails forth! It not only embraces the entire period of sacred history, issues at once from the mists of Time a great and powerful nation. To us she has no historical infancy. Evidence remains in the vast structures of the Valley of the Nile of her maturity 4000 years ago; they are the records of her social condition at that period; and the earliest historians, and the latest and most profound inquirers, confirm the claim which her imperishable pyramids and temples offer to ancient greatnes."

The first view shows us the Pyramids of Geozeh, across the Nile, from Old Cairo: seen from hence, they appear unimportant specks in the desert; but, if the approach to them be made in an hour, directly through the beaten track in the fields, they enlarge rapidly upon the vision of the observer, and at length fill his mind with an idea of their vastness, which he could never have preconceived.

Next is a View towards the Pyramids of Dashour and Saccara, with a Slaveboat on the Nile, and the flat character of its banks and its valleys. This is a very finely-executed view, and it receives a picturesque interest from Mr. Roberts's introduction of a Slaveboat, as the foremost object: the craft, Mr. Roberts's intro

or, it has all the character of a watercolour drawing, of the most delicate execution.

Pompey's Pillar, the first object seen,
in approaching Alexandria from the sea,
on the coast of Egypt, is the subject of
the next view: it is to be regretted that
the elegant and well-wrought shaft has
not a better capital and base.

The other views are The Ruins of the
Temple of Komombo, in a bay of the Nile,
and a ruin of truly magnificent character: its massive lotus and palm-leaved
capitals, and its entablature of enormous
blocks, are astounding; whilst the vast
slabs of its ceiling, each twenty-seven
feet long, nearly seven feet wide, and
five feet thick, naturally suggest the inquiries—By what power were they transported hither, erected, and have been
displaced? This view is beautifully
printed, in the natural tints of the stone,
the sand, and the sky.

The Colossal Figures in front of the
Temple of Aboo-Simbel, the discovery of
Burckhardt, fill another of the folios;
they are the most beautiful Egyptian
colossi yet found. Yet, these two stupendous figures have been mutilated by
Cockney tourists and Yankee travellers;
and Mr. Roberts tells us that these contemptible relic-hunters have also smeared
their names on the very foreheads of the
Egyptian delties!

The large Vignette is the entrance to
the Great Temple of Aboo-Simbel,—a
very picturesque introduction to the part,



mendation have taken a more gratifying shape.

The large Vignette is the entrance to the Great Temple of Aboo-Simbel,—a t

The views in Part I. are Edinburgh Castle, from the Grassmarket, by Leitch; West Bow, by Cattermole, very effective; Moray House, by Nash; and Roslin Castle, by Roberts and Harding.

In Part II. we can only particularise Old Leith Pier, by Stanfield; and Linlithgow Palace, by Roberts.

The several views bear the characteristic excllence of their respective artist; and, in picturesqueness of nature and art, these drawings will rarely be equalled. The letter-press commences a minute history of Edinburgh Castle, attested by elaborate notes. The work is splendidly printed by Ballantyne; in parting, we must not omit to commend the wood-cut on the wrapper—the Grand Entrance to the Palace of Holyrood, drawn by Roberts, engraved by Linton, and, therefore, a two-fold masterpiece of art.

### SUFFOLK-STREET EXHIBI-TION.

### (CONCLUDED.)

"LAUNCE'S LECTURE," from the "Two Gentlemen of Verona"—engraved in our present number—is one of the most successful efforts of Mr. Dicksee's pencil; and, we may add, as well, one of the best pictures in the Exhibition. Launce, the servant of Proteus, one of the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," has a dog named Crab. Now, Launce is extremely fond of his dog, and endures hard words, and still harder blows, to save the life of his ungrateful little cur:—"I think Crab, my dog, be the sourest-natured dog that lives;" and so, indeed, Mr. Dicksee has drawn him. "Nay, I'll be sworn," says Launce, "I have sat in the stocks for puddings he hath stolen, otherwise he had been executed; I have stood in the pillory for geese he hath killed, otherwise he had suffered for't. Thou think'st not of this now!" The subject is extremely excellent, and it is a wonder to us how Mr. Edwin Landseer has missed it.

Our other Illustration, "A Girl with Poultry," is from a small cabinet picture by P. Van Schendel, of Brussels; much in the manner of the Dutch masters, and clever in point of execution, but still a long way off from the excellence attempted. The composition is simple—a candle-light scene, with a girl in a red dress directing attention to some poultry before her. The expression of the girl's face is particularly pleasing, and some of the details of the picture carefully elaborated. The composition is the Exhibition we are glad to see marked sold. This is cheering. Mr. Creswick, the painter, has bought, it is said, Mr. Josi's "Waiting for the Hay-Boat;" a compliment which reminds one of Sir Joshua Reynolds's purchase of a picture by Gainsborough; and of Martin's enthusiastic purchase of a picture by Gainsborough; and of Martin's enthusiastic purchase of a picture by Gainsborough; and of for picture by Gainsborough; and of of mertin's enthusiastic purchase of a picture by Gainsborough; and of of compliment which reminds one of Sir Joshua Reynolds's purchase of a picture by Gainsborough; and of of merting share.

# NEW CHURCH AT HORNCASTLE.

NEW CHURCH AT HORNCASTLE.

The parish of Horncastle, at the foot of the Wolds of Lincolnshire, exhibits many handsome specimens of modern improvement. The town consists of respectable, well-built houses; and the Church has been, in great part, rebuilt of late years: part of it is as ancient as the time of Henry VII. Its accommodation is, however, by no means equal to the spiritual wants of the parish. The late Vicar projected the erection of a second Church; but, he did not live to witness the completion of his wishes. His munificence, however, gave impulse to the good work, which has been taken up by his successor, the Rev. J. T. Clark, the present Vicar, who has laboured so successfully in the cause that the new edifice has, atlength, been founded.

The corner-stone of the new Church, which is dedicated

that the new edifice has, atlength, been founded.

The corner-stone of the new Church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was laid on Tuesday week, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The ceremony was very impressive. The Committee, consisting of several of the clergy and leading gentry of the parish and neighbourhood, met, and walked in procession to the churchyard, where they were met by the church singers, who preceded them round the site of the Church, singing the 100th Psalm. Close to the spot where the stone was to be laid, a platform was erected for the accommodation of the ladies and the Committee; and here the procession halted, and the service was commenced by the officiating elergymen.

At the conclusion of the service, Sir Harry Demock, Part

was erected for the accommonation of the ladies and the Committee; and here the procession halted, and the service was commenced by the officiating clergymen.

At the conclusion of the service, Sir Henry Dymock, Bart, presented the Vicar with a silver trowel, requesting him to lay the correr stone of the new Church. The reverend gentleman descended from the platform, and commenced by first placing under the stone a bottle containing a coin of the present reign, and a parchment, on which was written a short account of the Church, the names of the subscribers, &c. The Vicar then spread the mortar under the stone, which was lowered to its place; the builder proved the work with his level and plumb-line; and the Vicar struck the stone three times with the mallet, saying:—"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, I lay the corner-stone of this Church. May the blessing of God Almighty rest upon it, that the building here to be erected may serve to the furtherance of his glory and the salvation of his people."

The reverend gentleman then re-ascended the platform, and addressed the assemblage in a tone of pastoral solemnity, intreating the blessing of God upon the building hereafter to be devoted to his service for ever. After adverting to the munificence of his predecessor in originating the good work, the Vicar proceeded to express his gratification at the strong feeling expressed by the wealthier portion of the community fithe district, in behalf of the poor of Christ's fock, in providing for them this additional Church-accommodation; and the reverend gentleman concluded with a powerful exhortation to prayer, in this "place of edification, and of successful preparation for Heaven and its abiding joys."

After the Benediction had been pronounced, Sir Henry Dymock briefly addressed the assembly, and concluded by praying that the work which had been that day so auspiciously commenced might conduce to the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants, and the glory of Almighty God.



NEW\_CHURCH AT HORNCASTLE

The National Anthem was then sung, and the procession returned to the Bull Inn, where an elegant cold collation was provided for the parties who had attended the ceremony. The bells of the parties who had attended the ceremony. The bells of the collation was merrily at intervals; and, in the afternoon, the workmen, singers, &c., partook of a dinner provided for them at the George Inn, at the expense of the Committee.

The Church, of which we annex a perspective view, is in the Early English style of architecture; and is highly creditable to the skill and taste of Mr. Stephen Lewin, of Boston, who has furnished the design. It is expected to be completed by the commencement of next year.

# CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

# OXFORD.

OXFORD. April 14.

In a Congregation holden this morning, being the first day of Easter Term, the following degrees were conferred, viz.—

M. A.—Rev. Jacob George Mountain, Merton College; William Basill Tickell Jones, Scholar of Queen's College; Alfred Pott, demy of Magdalen College; Rev. Frederick Thomas Smith, Fellow of Magdalen College; Henry Barnett, Christ Church; Rev. Freeman H. Bishop, Trinity College.

Grand Compounder.—Edward Tindal Turner, Fellow of Brasenose College.

BAS. John Stubbs Bushby, Brasenose College; Thomas Huntley Green, Balliol College; Ronert James Simpson, Oriel College; William Frank Blandy, Queen's College.

CAMBRIDGE. ST. CATHARINE'S HALL —John Smyth Purton, B.A., has been elected a foundation fellow of this Society. Yeoman Bedel: Mr. John Crouch has been re-appointed Yeoman Bedel of the University.

April 13.

James Leigh Joynes hasbeen elected a Fellow of King's College.

Miss Burdett Courts' New Church.—The arrangements for proceeding with the erection of Miss Burdett Courts' new church, in Rochester-row, Westminster, to which an ecclesiastical district has already been assigned, having now been completed, the foundation-stone will be laid in the course of a few days with the customary solemnities. It is expected that the ceremony will be performed by Miss Courts in person, assisted by the Bishop of London and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The site has been gratuitously made over by the Dean and Chapter. Until the completion of the church, divine service is to be performed in the temporary building which has been for some time opened under the ministry of the Rev. William Tennant, M.A., incumbent of the new district.

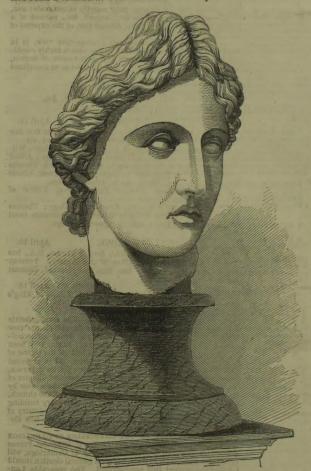
ct. The Installation of the Chancellor of Cambridge THE INSTALLATION OF THE CHANCELLOR OF CAMBADGE UNIVERSITY.—The installation of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, will take place some time in July, unless a general election should interfere to prevent this arrangement. The venerable Laureate, William Wordsworth is to write the Installation Ode.

large landscape of "A Valley in-Wales," and Mr. Holland's "Herne Bay," are both of them unsold; and that Mr. Stevens's "Dividing the Spoil" one of the largest and least meritorious pictures in the Exhibition—has already found a purchaser.
Landscape and marine subjects form the staple of the Exhibition; yet these, at times, are poor in composition, and meagre in detail. Selection, says Fuseli, is the invention of a landscape painter. But this, we may add, is a rare excellence. Some painters sweep, like a dragnet, great and small; and copy, with tasteless servility, whatever is before them. Others, again, reject too boldly, and throw strange clouds and still stranger colours over the whole of their compositions. It is a dangerous attempt to try and improve Nature, but we may poetize her at times, when we keep within due bounds; and this poetizing it is which makes one painter superior in composition to another. For instance, in the present Exhibition, Mr. Allen is very unlike Mr. Holland, and Mr. Josi very unlike Mr. Holland, and Mr. Allen always succeeds in putting some poetry into a landscape, but then his detail is seldom very good; while others, again, who have no poetry in their souls, have great dexterity in adhering to the minutiæ of Nature. So difficult is it to find one who combines those very varied excellences always required to constitute a great painter.

We cannot close our account of the present Exhibition without a word of approbation in favour of a water-colour drawing inadvertently overlooked in our former notices. We allude to a small circular-shaped drawing (No. 605)—"Norham Castle, on the Tweed," by Mr. C. Pearson. This, we are glad to see, is "sold;" for it is full of poetry and truth

# THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The Trustees of this Establishment have just added to our national collection of Greek sculpture, a head of the young Apollo, which we have Engraved. It was purchased of Mr. Buchanan, of Pall Mall, and was recently imported by him from Italy. It is placed on a pedestal standing in the vestibule adjoining the Elgin Room. It is a beautiful relic, and bears a considerable resemblance to the Apollo Belvidere.



HEAD OF APOLLO, AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—LAUNCE'S LECTURE.—"TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA, ACT. IV., S. 4."—PAINTED BY T. F. DICKSEE,

# THE NEW PLANET, NEPTUNE.

THE NEW PLANET, NEPTUNE.

Professor Challs, in conformity with the wish of the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, and the Observatory Syndicate, has given a second report of the proceedings in the Observatory, relative to the New Planet, the first report of which was made in Dec. 12, of last year. The report gives an account of subsequent observations, both of its position and physical appearance; with results respecting the orbit, deduced from observations by calculation. On January 12, Professor Challis, for the first time had a distinct impression that the Planet was surrounded by a ring. Subsequent observations made by his assistant, Mr. Morgan, with the striking coincidence of three distinct drawings of the form of the Planet, made by Mr. Lassell. of Liverpool (who was the first to suspect the existence of a ring), the Learned Professor, and Mr. Morgan, appear to substantiate the statement of Mr. Lassell. The ratio of the diameter of the ring to that of the Planet, as measured from the drawings, is about that of three to two. The apparent diameter of the body of the Planet, taken with the Northumberland Telescope, is nearly 3''.

In calculating the following second approximations, Mr. Adams has used the mean of the two places obtained on August 4th and 12th, and of the others he has selected nine, which were the best determined, and separated by convenient intervals. All the results are calculated for the epoch of 1846, August 8,0' mean time at Greenwich.

OL COLL II ACCES			
Heliocentric Longitude of the Planet referred	to the	mean	
Equinox of 1847.0	**		326 . 41 . 12,3
Heliocentric motion in Longitude in 100 days		**	36 . 5,52
Heliocentric Latitude South			
Change of Heliocentric Latitude in 100 days	**		1 . 4,44
Longitude of the Descending Node		1.0	310 . 3 . 44,0
Inclination of the Orbit	**	**	1 . 46 . 49,1
Distance of the Planet from the Sun	4.0		30,008
Half the Latus Sectum of the Orbit			30,238

For the sake of comparison with the above second approximation, the first results are given, from which it will be remarked that the first and second approximations do not differ by any large quantities.

326 . 39 Aug. 4, 1846, 309 . 43 1 . 45 30 . 05 ntric Longitude ...
de of the Descending Node
ion of the Orbit ...
e of the Planet from the Sun

Distance of the Planet from the Sun ... 30.05

The calculations give 59'8" for the Planet's heliocentric motion from August to January 15. This is so small an arc that it is not possible to deduce, with ny degree of certainty, those elements, the determination of which depends on hange of the heliocentric distance. Mr. Adams has, however, obtained certain the expectable interest, are here subjudged: limiting results, which as possessing considerable interest, are here subjoined:—
The eccentricity of the orbit cannot exceed 0.18. The most probable value is 0.06.

The eccentricity of the orbit cannot exceed 0.18. The most probable longitude of perihelion is 49°58′, and true anomaly, 276°43′; according to which the Planet is near the extremity of the latus rectum, and is descending towards perihelion. These results are extremely uncertain.

The mean distance is 30.5, with a probable error of 0.25; and the corresponding sidereal period is 167 years, with a probable error of two years.

According to Bode's law of the Planetary distances, the mean distance of Neptune should be nearly 38. The actual mean distance differs so much from this, that it is concluded this singular law, which holds with reference to the other Planets, fails in this instance.

The apparent diameter of Neptune to that of Uranus being, from the above determination of the distance, in the ratio of 3 to 4; its bulk to that of Uranus is in the ratio of 8 to 5.

The foregoing is the sum of the results derivable from the first series of observations. More exact information cannot be had until the Planet emerges from the solar rays.

The foregoing is no state of the following the Planet emerges from the solar rays.

Professor Challis concludes his report by referring to the name of the Planet. He states that M. Struve, Professors Gauss and Encke, and Mr. Adams, have thought fit to adhere to the name of Neptune, and that, under all the circumstances, he considers it right to follow their example.

# LITERATURE.

ECCLESIASTES; OR, THE PREACHER. Illustrated. Published by Dickinson. The Book of Ecclesiastes is characterised by the higher attributes of Hebrew poetry—by ardent feelings, splendid thoughts, a great variety of beautiful images, strength of expression, bold and eccentric metaphors and comparison condensation, and elegance; but particularly by its declaration, in the most affecting and pleasing manner of the praises of the Deity; and by its excitement

of the people to good works. Hence, this sacred Foem has been chosen by some fair hand for the exercise, of, her pencil, in a series of illustrations, which at once touch the heart by their picturesque grace and beauty.

As the plan of illustration is somewhat novel, we shall describe it. The form of the work is an oblong, twelve inches by eight. The heading characteristic of the designs is the free introduction of plants and flowers, in a bordure of which are set verses of the Poem; the head of each chapter printed upon a tablet of gold; and the entire Book engraved or printed in black letter.

The illustrative fitness, the graphic ingenuity, and charming picturesqueness, of the compositions, it is scarcely possible to describe to the reader; how the crown, the scroll, and the pen, encircled with flowers, form the vignette of the title-page; or how the Holy City is grouped within a luxuriant plant; how the grasshopper is figured as the emblem of "creatures restless in their courses;" and how the several initials are illuminated, and intertwined with the graceful leaf and flower—here emblematic of eternity, and there of short abiding. The 6th and 7th verses of Chap. I.: "The sun also ariseth," the circuits of the wind are illustrated by a cleverly-designed wind-vane, a sun dial, with its gnomon as portion of the initial T; and a sunflower, in its most flaunting luxuriance. This is a very effective composition. In Chap. II., giving unto wine, is characterised by grapes and an antique vessel about the initial, and the vanity thereof by a spider's web beneath the "A time to mourn, and a time to dance," by a ruined city and a field of waste; "Man goeth to his long home," by a funeral procession in the East. Lastly, there is the pitcher broken at the fountial, with the temple and the distant hills, the former overshadowed by a flourishing thistle—in contrast completing the picture of desolation and decay—of. "Vanity and vexation of spirit." Then, the lose few notes will convey to the reader but a faint idea of the p

# TESTIMONIAL TO SIR T. FOWELL BUXTON.

MR. THRUFF, the sculptor, has just completed a working model of a statue of the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, which it is proposed to place in Westminster Abbey. The cost is to be defrayed by public subscription, to which his Royal Highness Prince Albert has sent a contribution of £20. The Committee of Subscribers are much pleased with Mr. Thrupp's model; and we trust that the fund will now make rapid progress. It is cleverly observed, in the Athenœum, of this monumental commemoration: "Besides supporters of all ranks in this country, it is computed that not fewer than 30,000 Negroes in the West Indies and Africa have contributed their mite towards the monument. This gives a very peculiar feature to the Testimonial, and writes a character far beyond the commemorations of brass and marble on the work itself. A momument of art in our great metropolitan Abbey, chiefly by a nation of immemorial Pariahs, in record of their admission amongst the families of enfranchised and intelligent men, and in gratitude to one of the chiefs who won their freedom, is impressed with meanings which render the language of art at once touching and sublime." Mr. Thrupp, the sculptor, has just



MODEL FOR A STATUE OF THE LATE SIR THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, BY THRUPP.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

te current week was not without matter of movement for the turfite, but it seessed little matter of moment. There was racing at Bath, but it must have en anything but sport for those who were perched on the apex of Lansdown it These was

The current week was not without matter of movement for the turflite, but it possessed little matter of moment. There was racing at Bath, but it must have been anything but sport for those who were perched on the apex of Lansdown last Tuesday.

My teeth begin to chatter, my veins freezel

Contemporary, also, there was a meeting in the North, at Catterick Bridge; and a capital day—not so far afield—yesterday, on Epsom Downs. Burton Constable, too, was on the scene—in short, it was a sporting week. Still its issues are, for the most part, of temporary interest, and, for that reason, we will pass them for events of more general account.

This day fortnight we had occasion to allude to a case then before the Jockey Club, arising out of an alleged false start for the Althorp Stakes at Northampton some short time previous. The prevailing opinion was that the race would have been dealt with as if it had never taken place; we took leave to differ from that way of thinking, and our view was that of the authorities. In the last number of the Sheet Calendar there was the following announcement: "The Stewards of the Jockey Club are unanimously of opinion that the start for the Althorp Park Stakes, at Northampton, was a good start, and that The Sheriff is therefore en titled to the stakes. The Stewards avail themselves of this opportunity of stating that the whole principle of starting by signal, and not by word of command, is to secure the certainty of the start; and that, when both flags are dropped, they must not be raised again, nor the jockeys be recalled on any plea whatever." This is rather an improvement on the system, which, not many years ago, gave us some thirty eight false starts for the Clearwell at Newmarket.

Thus having reached the metropolis of the Turf, with the reader's leave, we will abide there, while we discuss the approaching festival—the important First Spring Meeting to be celebrated in the next week. Within a very few days the schemes or theories of several of the great three-year old races, have u

has already shown its horns.

Fromm habet in cornu tunc tu, Romane ceveto.

Which means, that backing an animal so situated is dangerous.... But what steed it may be safe—or even prudent to back, we are not of purpose to prophecy—seeing that soothsaying is just now decidedly "out of luck." At all times it is a practice little deserving of being honoured with observance; at the present, it is a practice. a practice little deserving ... is a mockery—if not a snare.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—Business was not so brisk as usual at this season, but it led to several changes, and more particularly in the Derby, for which Conyngham came with a rush, and left off decidedly third favourite: he was equally in demand for the Two Thousand Guineas Stake. Slander made quite as rapid an advance for the Oaks, and may be considered second favourite. Several other horses were in good odour for their respective engagements—amongst them Clermont, Wolfdog, Emerald Isle, Glentilt, Mendicant, Dulcet, The Lamb, War Eagle, and Wanota.

5 to 4 on	Euclid colt   6 to 1 a	gst Morocco (t)
4 to 1 agst Clermont (t) 10 to 1 — Jenny Wren 10 to 1 — Wolfdog (t)	METROPOLITAN HANDICAP. 10 to 1 agst Emerald Isle (t freely) 12 to 1 —— Crozier (t)	15 to 1 agst Gannet (t) 15 to 1 — Gwalior (t)
Even on Kent's 5 to 2 agst Con		KE. 2 agst Glentilt 1 — Liberator
	CHESTER CUP.	
15 to 1 agst Mendicant (t)	35 to 1 agst Clermont	66 to 1 agst Chatterbox (t)
16 to 1 — Dulcet (t)	40 to 1 Plaudit	80 to 1 — Clumsy (t)
16 to 1 — The Lamb	40 to 1 Annanda'e (t)	1000 to 12 - Queen of Tyne
20 to 1 Newcourt	40 to 1 — Emerald Isle (t)	(taken)
	DERBY.	
12 to 1 agst Forth's lot	17 to 1 agst Epirote	40 to 1 agst Horn of Chase
7 to 1 - Planet	18 to 1 — The Liberator	66 to 1 - Old Port (t)
7 to 1 Van Tromp	20 to 1 - War Eagle	1 ° 66 to 1 — Allertonian (t)
15 to 1 — Glentilt	25 to 1 - Wanota	66 to 1 - Black Dwarf
15 to 1 Conyngham	35 to 1 - Mr. Martin	2000 to 25 - Nottingham
	OAKS	
7 to 1 aget 6		st Slander (t)

THE GREAT STEEPLE-CHASE AT THE CROIX DE BERNY, NEAR PARIS. The Great Annual Steeple-Chase of France came off last Sunday, at the Croix de Berny. A great many foreigners, especially English, were present; and the country people of the villages for miles around went in great numbers. The gathering altogether could not have been less than thirty thousand persons, and they comprised all ranks, from the very highest to the very lowest. The umber of carriages was enormous, and they were of all kinds, from the dashing four-in-hand down to the peasant's humble cart. On the whole, the assemblage was the largest ever seen at any sporting event in France. And it is specially worthy of remark, as showing the great enthusiasm of the people for the sport, that, though disappointed in their expectations of fine weather, rain having commenced falling heavily on the opening of the day's business, and continued with ever-increasing violence until the close, not a score individuals, and scarcely a single carriage, quitted the course.

heavily on the opening of the day's business, and continued with ever-increasing violence until the close, not a score individuals, and scarcely a single carriage, quitted the course.

The ground selected this year was somewhat different from that chosen for the last steeple-chase. Instead of running entirely on a flat, the horses on this occasion had to ascend a hill, on heavy ploughed land; they then descended it, and went to some distance beyond the road from Paris to Orleans, and after describing a circle, came round pretty freely on the same line, passing the starting-place to arrive at the winning-stand. The entire length traversed was about four miles. The obstacles to be encountered were not fewer than thirty-two in number, consisting of ditches, hurdles, walls, hedges, a river, and a brook. Some of them were rather serious, though not such as one is accustomed to see in an English steeple-chase. In height none exceeded four feet, or in width ten feet.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours was present. Count D'Hedouville and Baron Lecontouix ably superintended the proceedings.

The weighing commenced shortly after two, and a few minutes after it was concluded, the grand steeple-chase began. It was a

Handicap for 12,500f, added to a Sweepstakes of 500f, forfeit, 250f, but only 125f, if declared; the second horse to receive 1250f from the entry; and the third to save his stake.

Lord Strathmore's b h St. Leger, 12st 4lb ... (Mason) 1

M. Crémieux's b h Young Lottery, 10st 3lb ... (M'Donough) 2

Mr. Lambden's Discount, 11st 5lb ... ... (Oliver) 3

It was a beautiful affair altogether. Experienced judges declared it the finest ever seen in France, and many said that it was not always equalled in England. Considering the number of obstacles, there were remarkably few accidents—not one fall, and only three horses and their riders went into the river. The winner gained about 30,900 francs, including the forfeits of the horses entered but not running. Loud applause greeted him on his arrival at the goal. The

followed by a second

Steeple-chase, by gentlemen riders, for 2500f., added to 300f., half forfeit. If five horses start, the second to receive his entry.

M. Montel's m Victres, 137lb ... (Mr. Ricardo) 1
Mr. Elmore's Mameluke, 137lb ... (Rolt) 2

The incidents in this steeple-chase were more numerous than in the other. Lord Strathmore was thrown, and M. de Perregaux fell three or four times; neither, however, sustained any injury. Deodora went slap into the river, and gave her rider a famous ducking.

	BATH AND SOMERSET COUNTY MEETING TUESDAY.	
	The Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. Eleven subs.	
		1
	Mr. Herbert's Tantivy, 8st 10lb (A. Day)	2
	The Weston Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and 25 added. Ten subs.	
	Mr. Dixon's Do-it again, 8st 4lb (A. Day)	1
		2
. T	he Somersetshire Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, w	ith 10
	added; the second to receive £50, and the third to save his stake.	
	Mr. Pedley's Miss Burns, aged, 7st (A. Day)	1
	Mr. Parr's Rosin-the-Beau, 4 yrs, 5st 2lb (Ryder)	
	The Selling Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added. Heats, once round	1.
	Mr. Wreford's Wit's-end, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb (A. Day)	1
	Mr. W. Sadler's Fugitive, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb (W. Abdale)	2
	WEDNESDAY.	
	The Dyrham Park Stakes, of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and 100 added. One	mile

Mr. Mostyu's Archness ...
Mr. Wall's Quicksand ...
Won by two lengths. .. (Nat) 1 (Wakefield) 2 

The Bath Handicap of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 20 added.

One mile-and-a-half and a dis.

Mr. G. Whielden's New Forest Deer, 6 yrs, 8st 4lb

Mr. Waller's Columbus, 5 yrs, 7st 11lb

Won by a length.

(Wakeneld) 2

LANCASHIEE PRIZE RINGING.—The Society of Ringers in Ashton-under-Lyne liberally offered the sum of £30, divided into three prizes, to be contested for on Easter Tuesday, on the musical peal of ten bells in the tower of the parish church. The peal, Kent treble-bob-royal, comprised 2520 changes. The Mottram youths, long celebrated as ringers, were the first to ascend the belify; being only eight in number, they were joined by two out of the twelve ringers from Oldham; next followed the Sheffield company; the rest in succession. Their labours terminated about half-past seven in the evening, when each stood thus:—

thus:—

1 Mottram making 828 faults
2 Sheffield "877",
3 Manchester "1535",
4 Halifax "535",
5 Oldham "866",
The peal was rung by the Halifax company (who were awarded the first prize of £15) in 1 hour 42 min.; Sheffi.ld ditto, whose style of ringing was greatly extolled, accomplished their task in 1 hour 37 min., being the least time of all; consequently they were privileged to be excused from a certain number of faults, according to the regulations, which, by some unexplained means, was not extended to them; Mottram receiving the second, and Oldham the third prize.

### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL CRAWFORD.—This officer, whose name appears so honourably among the records of the Peninsular and late American wars, as an artillery commander, expired on the 1st instant, at Nice, where he had been staying for the benefit of his health.

KIFLE BRIGADE.—The Colonelcy of the 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade, vacant by the recent demise of Lieutenant General Sir David Gilmour, will, it is reported, be conferred either on Major General Brown, Deputy-Adjutant-General, or upon an officer formerly of the regiment. The 2nd battalion is at present in Canada. We have to record the demise of Major Henry R. Capel, also of the corps, who expired on the 13th, at the Vicarage, Watford, in his forty-second year.

year.

THE COAST DEFENCES.—The orders in hand at the Royal Arsenal, in connection with the coast defences, amount to 23 fifty-six-pounder guns and 228 eight-inch guns, to be mounted on dwarf traversing platforms. These guns are to be distributed to Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Guernsey, Sheerness, Malta, Corfu, Quebec, Hong Kong, &c. In consequence of the immediate demand for these orders, the men in the Royal Carriage Department are now working overtime.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

ER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed that there will be a GRAND L.

T on THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 22ad, 1817, when will be performed Donizett's
SIR D'AMORE; Adma, Madame Castellan; Nemorino, Signor Gardoni; Belcore,
Jache; and Dr. Dulcamara, Signor Lablache. Between the Acts of the Operated a favourite Pas de Deux, by Mdlle, Carolina Rosati and M. Perrot (his first shis season); and the New Pas (composed by M. Paul Taglioni), entitled "Poanan
t the Omera-a favourite."

A STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Under the

THIOPIANS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The celebrated 

TEMALE AMERICAN SERENADERS.—ST. JAMES'S onable and all stooratic Establishment, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21st, 1847. It is that ition of these accomplished Dark Ones to give a Series of Soirces Musicales, Morning and ining; Morning Performance at Half-past Two o'clock, Evening at Half-past Eightek. Admission, Half-a-Crown.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN.—COLOS-SEUM.—THE WHOLE THROWN OPEN FOR TWO SHILLINGS, by Day of Evening; Children, Half-price; thus rendering this celebrated place of amusement the cheap set and most desirable in London, comprising the following attractions:—Panorams London, ty Day and Evening; Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviar Jassic Ruins, Mont Blace and Mountain Torrent, Swiss Cottage, Stalactite Caverns at Adel berg. Mu-ic from Three till Five, and Seven till Half-past Ten. Open from Ten till Half-past Ten. The whole brilliantly illuminated in the evening. Third Exhibition desirated by Mr. W. Bradwell.

TOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—
The Public are informed that Visit ra will be admitted to the Gardens of the Zor logics
Society, WITHOUT ORDERS from the Fellows, on Mondays and Tuesdays throughout the
year; and, during Whitsun Week, every day except Saturday, on the payment of or
shilling for each person.

By Order of the Council.

11, Hanover-square, April 9, 1847.

OVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—Continuation of Overflawing
Houses.—Total Change of Entertainments —VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY.
OSBY HALL, Bishopsgate—On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, and FRIDAY, APRIL 23,
LOVE will present his Original Entertainment, entitled, LOVE IN ALL BHAPES, or,
6 Gallery of Portraits. After which A ZOOLOGICAL CONCERT. To conclude with, for
first time this season, his admired Polyphonic Sketch, with Imitations, entitled, LOVE'S
BOUR S LOST, in which Mr. Love will ippresent Eight Different Persons. With other Entainments, particularized in Programmes. Begin at Bight. Tickets, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. 30,
rfolk-street. Grand Planoforte, Mr. H. S. May. On Monday, April 18, Mr. Love will give
Entertainment at the Eastern Literary Institution, Commercial-road. On Thurs'say,
ril 22, at the Manor Rooms, Stoke Newington. On Monday. April 26. at Binfield Honsey.

GRAND FULL-DRESS BALL will be given on MONDAY

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES, PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS.—MONDAY, APRIL 19th, and Every Monday.—A Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to a Double Transferable Ticket for Six Nights, and the subscription can commence on any Monday. The Palace Band consists of the same Artistes as attend her Majesty's State Balls and Almack's. Conductor, Mr. Weippert; leader Signor Zerbini, cornet.—Justons, Mr. Handley, ophicleife, M. Prospere: M. C., Mr. Corrie, Commences at Ten o'Clock. Tickets, Seven Shillings each, at Weippert's Quadrille Office, 21, Soho-somers.

MR. DISRAELI, in his beautiful work, "Tancred," says:

"The view of Jerusalem is the history of the world; it is more, it is the history
of earth and heaven; where not a spot is visible that is not heroic or sacred, consecrated
or memorable; not a rock that is not the cave of peophets; not a valley which is not be
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SURREY.

As the drama of "The Discarded Daughter," produced here as a first piece on Easter Monday, has retired to the tail of the bill, we need not notice it further.

But the Arabs are wonderful persons—some twelve or fourteen in number—and go through such a series of extraordinary evolutions—such leaps, flights, contortions, and balancings—that the audience become dizzy with watching them. We are not aware whether they are in any way cor nected with the troop who performed in London some ten or twelve years ago, or whether such agility is an attribute of the Bedouin race generally. If the latt r, they must be very remarkable people to live amongst—like the footstools of the materies of the song, passing the greatest part of their time in the air—in which they seem to be quite as much at ease, and masters over their voluntary movements, as when upon the ground. They appear to be of all ages—some, indeed, are mere boys—and are mostly small in stature. We should conceive, however, that their well-knit muscles were like cords when in a state of action. The capacious stage of the Surrey Theatre is well calculated for their display; indeed, the house altogether is one of the best constructed in the metropolis. We know no other from all parts of which so excellent a view can be obtained of every portion of the scene.

of which so excellent a view can be obtained of every portion of the scene.

HAYMARKET.

We have not often witnessed such a scene of theatrical excitement as that which the Haymarket Theatre presented on Monday evening, when Mrs. Nisbett reappeared upon its boards. As soon as the doors were opened, a rush took place to every part of the theatre; and at the commencement of the overture there was nothing like standing room anywhere. The play selected for the occasion was "The Hunchback," Mrs. Nisbett performing her old part of Constance. The opening scenes passed in a buz of expectation; but no sconer was the old familiar ringing laugh of the favourite heard at the wings, than a simultaneous shout of welcome burst forth, amidst which the lady came on the stage. The scene that then ensuel was most extraordinary. The pit rose, and appeared suddenly to become a mass of waving hats; while handkerchiefs were flourished from the boxes; and the occupants of the slips and gallery were evidently possessed for the times more enthusiasm than their hands could give vent to. This continued for several minutes, and was at last with some difficulty sufficiently quelled for the play to proceed. But the cheering broke out again almost every time Constance spoke or laughed until the act drop fell, when another prolonged round of applause shook the very house.

It was the general remark of the audience that Mrs. Nisbett had never looked better in her life: in fact, during the period of her retirement from the stage, Time appears not merely to have remained still, but actually to have taken to a retrograde flight. All her vivacity, all her unequalled joyous laughter, all her attractions are fresh as ever; and if we mistake not, she will prove the best card that Mr. Webster has played during his management.

With respect to the other characters in the play, we have but little to add: so completely was all attention engrossed by the star of the evening. Mrs. Glover was still the glorious Widow Green of old; and gracefully turned an al

we heard in the meaner that the terms of airs. Nisbett's engagement were £50 a night.

A very wild drama—almost as good a thing in its way as "The Flying Dutchman,"—has been produced at the Queen's Theatre, called "The Ship of Glass;" and deserves favourable mention, for its capital scenery and ingenious effects. Another translation of the French drama "L'Inondation," is announced as an afterpiece. A version is also playing at the City of London Theatre, where Mr. R. Honner and his clever wife, Mr. Lyon, and Mr. E. F. Saville, help to form a very superior melodramatic company.

The Easter season at the Olympic is brought to a termination, after a short but not merry life of a week; and some Ethiopian Screnaders are now giving their entertainments there.

Monk Lewis's drama of "One o'Clock" has been revived at the Eagle, and is really very well done. The theatrical taverns—"Saloons," as they are termed—form a curious feature in the dramatic life of the present time.

AMATEURS.—A Committee of Compositors on the Metropolitan Daily Press announce an Amateur Dramatic Performance on the 24th inst., at the Olympic Theatre, the proceeds of which will be given in aid of the Printers' Pension Society. Last year, the Institution derived from a Performance of this kind, £54.

# M. SOYER'S MODEL SOUP KITCHEN.

M. SOYER'S MODEL SOUP KITCHEN.

The first soup depbt, erected on the plan devised by M. Soyer, on the Royal Barracks, at Dublin, was opened on the 5th inst., when the public were invited to attend on the occasion. A large and brilliant assemblage arrived on the spot at about three o'clock, and proceeded to inspect the various arrangements, and to taste the soups prepared by M. Soyer; and all who tasted, declared them to be excellent. There were present, amongst others, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, and a large circle of distinguished individuals.

M. Soyer thus describes the plan of the Kitchen, and its operations, in a pamphlet, which he has just published, entitled "Charitable Cookery; or, the Poor Man's Regenerator." In addition to these details, are some excellent Receipts for Economical Soups, and other Food for the Poorer Classes. The following is the Ingenious inventor's

# DESCRIPTION OF THE MODEL KITCHEN.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MODEL ATTORIES.

The exterior and covering is of a temporary nature, being formed of boards and canvass, enclosing a space of forty-eight feet long, and forty feet wide.

The interior consists of a steam-boiler, on wheels, thirteen feet long, and four feet wide, with a glaze-pan over it, capable of containing three hundred gallons; and at the end an oven, to bake one hundred weight of bread at a time; and all



MRS. NISBETT, AS "CONSTANCE," IN "THE LOVE CHASE."

The following is a copy of the inscription engraved upon the lid of the box:—
"Presented to Monsieur Alexandre Soyer, in testimony of the high sense entertained of his valuable scientific and philanthropic services while engaged in this country on his mission of good in behalf of the destitute poor, by some of his admining friends, who gladly avail themselves of an early opportunity to mark their regard for himself personally, and the esteem in which his beneficent and round it an elevated platform to give access to the glaze-pan. At the distance of eight feet, round the boiler, are eight from boin marrie pans, with covers, six feet long, and twenty-two inches wide, on wheels, and made double, to be boiled by stam, and contain, together, one thousand gallons. At each end, extending be tween the pans, are the cutting-tables—at one end the meat, and at the other the yeogrables; and under which are placed wooden soaking tubs, on wheels, and chopping-blocks for the meat drawers and sliding shelf. Four feet beyond these are placed a quart iron white enamelled basin, with a metal spoon attached therein is placed a quart iron white enamelled basin, with a metal spoon attached therein by a neat chain: there are one hundred of these, and this table forms the outer houndary of the kitchen; leaving a space of two feet six inches between it and the wall. Inside of the table are fastened this water-cases, at the distance of ten feet apart, containing a sponge, &c., to clean out the soup-basins.

Round the two supports of the roof are circular in boxes for the condiments. Seven feet from the ground at each corner is placed a safe five feet square, and

seven feet high, with sides of wire, for ventilation, which contains, respectively, meat, vegetables, grain and condiments. At the same elevation as the safes are sixteen butts, containing 1792 gallons of water.

At the entrance, in the centre, is the weighing machine. The fire being lighted, a certain quantity of fat or dripping is placed in the glaze-pan, and in the souppans the farinaceous ingredients, or thickening, along with the water. As soon as the fat is melted in the glaze-pan, the vegetables, cut into thin slices, or dice, are placed therein; after the lapse of ten minutes, the meat, which has been previously cut into small pieces, is added, and allowed gradually to fry, until the Juice is extracted, and a good glaze formed, which will be in about thirty-five minutes.

previously cut into small pieces, is added, and allowed gradually to fry, until the Juice is extracted, and a good glaze formed, which will be in about thirty-five minutes.

The condiments are then added, and the glaze is removed, and distributed equally in the bain marie pans: it is boiled for twenty minutes, and the soup or food is complete: this is the time used in making the soup, when such farinaceous ingredients as flour, ostmeal, and rice or barley, previously soaked, are employed; but peas, Indian corn meal, and many other ingredients, will take longer boiling. It is then ready to be removed by ladles into the basins in the surrounding tables. Outside the tent is a zigzag passage capable of containing one hundred persons in a small space in the open air; at the entrance is a checkclerk, and an indicator, or machine which numbers every person that passes; and on the other side is a bread and biscuit room, where those who have partaken of the soup, and are departing, receive, on passing, a quarter of a pound of bread or savory biscuit; as I prefer giving it then instead of with the soup and food, it being sufficient for one meal without, and will not only save time, but, when eaten afterw dis, will be more wholesome, and act more generously on the system, than v meaten in haste. When the soup, or food, is ready, notice is given by ringing bell, and the one hundred persons are admitted, and take their places at the sable—the basins being previously filled, grace is said—the bell is again rung for them to begin, and a sufficient time is allowed them to eat their quart of food. During the time they are emptying their basins, the outside passage is again filling; as soon as they have done, and are going out at the other side, the basin and spoon is cleaned, and again filled: the bell rings, and a fresh number admitted; this continuing every successive six minutes, feeding one thousand persons per hour: but as there are three thousand quarts more to distribute, which occupies only seventy minutes to make, othe

M. Soyer, having fulfilled his philanthropic object, has returned. Previous to his departure, the friends of the chef de cuisine entertained him on Saturday evening, at the Freemasons' Hall, College Green; when, about thirty gentlemen sat down to dinner, which was provided by Mr. Mitchell, in first-rate style. The chair was filled by Thomas M. Gresham, Esq., who, after the cloth was removed and the usual loyal toasts given, proposed the health of M. Soyer, whose mission to-Ireland he looked upon as one which would confer a lasting benefit on the country by raising the general condition of the people, and giving them lesson in an art which was calculated to improve their present state, and permanently improve their condition physically and morally. In conclusion, Mr. Gresham presented M. Soyer, in the name of the company, with a very elegant snuff-box, manufactured by Mr. Bennett, of Grafton-street, as a memento of his visit to Ireland.



M. SOYER'S MODEL SOUP KITCHEN.